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THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscripts.

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LITERATURE.

The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland to the close of the Twelfth Century, &c. With 54 Plates. By Richard Rolt Brash, Architect, M.R.I.A., F.S.A.Scot., Fellow of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland. 4to. (Dublin : Kelly. London : Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 1875.)

SINCE Petrie gave to the public his (alas!) unfinished work on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland previous to the Anglo-Norman Invasion, the work which heads this article is the most important and valuable contribution to an interesting and almost unexplored branch of knowledge. When, however, we bracket these works together, and indicate the value of Mr. Brash's volume, we are far from wishing to dethrone Petrie from his well-earned pre-eminence. However meritoriously Mr. Brash may follow in the track of his predecessor, yet, *hanc passibus aequis* must be the verdict; and that it should be so is not a disparagement to Petrie's follower. Petrie, as was almost inevitable to the explorer of paths totally untrodden, has made mistakes, and of these the greatest was the assignment of too early a date to the specimens of Irish church architecture which he illustrated so well. That Petrie was convinced of this himself is certain; and it is a sad truth that the necessity of retracting his error was a task he shrank from, and although he had prepared the illustrations and was familiar with the matter necessary for the completion of his second volume, yet it never saw the light; while by a strange nemesis his glorious woodcuts, drawn lovingly on the block in his unequalled style, and no less lovingly and beautifully engraved under his own eye, were sold by his publishers, after his death, to pay the expenses incurred, and now go to form the illustrations in the book which ventilates Mr. Marcus Keane's "Cuthite" theory, and converts the saints of Ireland into demons and idols!

Mr. Brash may object to Petrie that the work of the latter was written with a foregone conclusion; but at least Petrie is not open to the charge of writing an essay on the Architecture of Ireland which avowedly leaves out of its field the Round Towers of that country. And it cannot but be held a blot in Mr. Brash's work, that let these remarkable structures be what they may (and Mr. Brash openly and honestly avows his belief that they are not of Christian origin*),

* Mr. Brash says, when speaking of the lesser round tower at Clonmacnois, "much ado has been made about

they should, as a class, be left out of a treatise on ecclesiastical architecture which very properly arrays examples of the masonry of avowedly pre-Christian *cashels* and *crypts* among the facts by which it is conclusively proved that Irish builders constructed stone edifices, and were available for their erection, when Christianity was introduced early in the fifth century. It certainly looks like an instinctive shrinking from the truth of the Pagan theory of the towers, when a writer of Mr. Brash's known proclivities on the question, although he describes a few of them incidentally, has omitted to cite them as triumphant proofs that cemented and tool-dressed masonry was known to the Pagan Gaels.

But to return to the work before us. The author's plan first leads him to treat of confessedly pre-historic structures, into the constructive features of which masonry enters; the proofs of this must be looked for, curiously enough, at both the commencement and conclusion of the work; while last of all he gives an interesting account of the great traditional builder of the Irish—the Goban Saer. All the examples of this class are devoid of cement of any kind; in most instances, as in the walls of the crypts, or souterrains, of earthen *raths*, they consist of rough unjointed masonry; but he gives some examples of the fine jointing or joggling of the stones one into another, which are very remarkable. He then passes on to the earliest Oratories, and proves their connexion with the buildings of the pre-Christian period in this last-mentioned feature, the sole improvement being the use of mortar. These early oratories he divides into two classes: the first devoid of ornament, of small size and quasi-cyclopean masonry, the doors square-headed, with inclined jambs; the vaults with which they were covered not being true arches, but formed on the same principle as the bee-hive vaulted crypts, and *cloghans* or stone-roofed huts: some of these buildings, he thinks, may date from the early part of the sixth century. The second class he defines as exhibiting an advance in the use of the arch, and the introduction of simple mouldings. Then came a time of progress, however slow, commencing with the eighth century, which Mr. Brash divides into a First and Second Transition Period.

"We have thus," he says, "arrived at a period when we can observe a decided change in Irish church building; the old forms derived from a Pagan age came to be disused, and forms prevalent in the Christian architecture of other countries began to be adopted, though national peculiarities are apparent."

The commencement of this change Mr. Brash proposes to correlate with the com-

the finding of an iron hinge pivot or pivots in the window jambs, as limiting the age of the tower." An observation of this kind will not obviate the fact that iron hinge pivots, in excellent preservation, still exist in the window jambs, and from the mode of their insertion could not possibly have been introduced after the tower was built. Mr. Brash, indeed, allows that the date of this tower may have been within the Christian era; but what does he say to the existence of hinges in the doorways of some of the most ancient towers we have, as, for example, those of St. Canice and Fertagh, in the county of Kilkenny? This is not a question of the date of the use of iron in Ireland, but it bears strongly against the pre-historic theory of the towers, as it is quite impossible for iron exposed to the air to last for an indefinite number of centuries in the damp climate of Ireland.

mencement of the eleventh century. At this point our author breaks off, and devotes his sixth chapter to an enquiry as to the origin of early Irish art, which he professes to trace from the rude stone carvings—the spirals and chevrons—of the burial mounds of the Lough Crew Hills and the sepulchral chamber of New Grange on the Boyne:—

"In these rock sculptures, then, we see most undoubtedly the germs of that art for which the Irish in subsequent ages became so famous. These forms can be traced downwards in the illumination of manuscripts, upon grave slabs, and on the monumental crosses."

That Byzantine art, however, influenced this development Mr. Brash acknowledges, and he attributes this influence to the close connexion that existed between the Irish Church and Eastern Christianity. When, therefore, he heads his seventh chapter with the title "The Romanesque Period," it is to be presumed that he means Eastern Romanesque.

The architecture of the twelfth century in Ireland receives a large share of Mr. Brash's attention. Our space forbids us to enter fully on his descriptions of the many beautiful examples of Irish church architecture which this period affords: he describes, among others, the porch of Clonfert Cathedral, the doorway of Kelle Shin church, the chancel arches of Monachna, and of the Nun's church, Clonmacnois, and the ancient Cathedral of Cashel, now called Cormac's chapel; and is the first to call attention in the croft or upper chamber of the last-mentioned building to the existence of a *pointed arch* in the vaulting, dating from the earlier half of the twelfth century.

The last phase of Irish church architecture to which Mr. Brash refers, is that which came into fashion with the introduction of the Cistercian order about the middle of the twelfth century. He considers Cormac's chapel to have been probably the last church of any importance erected in Ireland whose arrangement, construction, and details were in accordance with the traditions of native architecture. To St. Malachi O'Morgair's intimacy with St. Bernard he thinks we owe the introduction of a new style. On his way home from Rome as Apostolic Legate for all Ireland, he visited St. Bernard at Clairvaux, by whom he was persuaded to introduce the Cistercian order of monks into Ireland; and the postulants whom he sent for instruction to St. Bernard having returned, accompanied by some Gaulish monks, they were established in the place now called Mellifont, in the county of Louth, A.D. 1142. There is a decidedly Gallic tendency in the details of the small portion of the original buildings of Mellifont which has come down to us, and which perhaps is due to the presence of the foreign monks who accompanied the Irish postulants on their return from France; but although the lightness and beauty apparent in the style of the so-called baptistry* of Mellifont may be

* Although Mr. Brash has come to the conclusion that this octagonal building pierced with richly moulded openings on each of its eight faces in a baptistry, it does not seem certain that it was so baptistries were not usually adjuncts to monastic houses. The polygonal chapter houses attached to Wells and Salisbury would seem to tell strongly in

traced elsewhere, it does not appear to have influenced all the early Cistercian church builders. Jerpoint and Baltinglas show no trace of it, and may be pronounced Anglo-Norman; and in a few years later we find the Cistercian builders using the pure First Pointed, or Early English style.

To the elucidation of this style and its developments Mr. Brash promises to return, and we wish him all success in his labours.

That this work is a valuable contribution to the study of a little-known subject we gladly acknowledge; its defects of arrangement are indeed considerable, but they are such as necessarily resulted from the serial form of its original appearance in the pages of the *Irish Builder*. Should it reach a second edition, which we trust may be the case, its author will no doubt reduce some of the chapters to their proper places, and it is to be hoped that many of the illustrations will be improved. The details of the glorious doorway of Kelleskin Church, for example, give no real knowledge of the sculptures they profess to represent, and the examples of early Christian masonry which illustrate the eleventh chapter afford but a poor idea of the originals. Many of the plates are, however, admirably executed, and the volume does great credit to the enterprising Dublin publishers by whom it is brought out.

JAMES GRAVES.

The Chinese Reader's Manual: a Handbook of Biographical, Historical, Mythological, and General Literary Reference. By William Frederick Mayers, Chinese Secretary to the British Legation at Peking. (Shanghai: Presbyterian Mission Press. London: Trübner & Co., 1874.)

EUROPEAN students of Chinese will find their labour much lightened by the use of this book, which opens up to view Chinese biography, history, and mythology in a manner clear, brief, and trustworthy.

Its publication is another step towards rendering accessible to Englishmen the treasures of Chinese literature. It gives a brief account of all the celebrated characters in the past of that people.

Yao and Shun at the dawn of history, B.C. 2357, and 2258, are the two models of imperial wisdom to whom the scholars and people of China have ever since looked up with reverence. They were followed by the three founders of the Hia, Shang, and Chow dynasties, Yü, T'ang and Si peh, all of whom were celebrated as wise kings.

These, with Chow Kung and Confucius, who died B.C. 1105 and B.C. 479 respectively, constitute the sages to whom the men of later times have ascribed the origin of the national polity, and the moral and social system, and the brightest intuition of the good and true ever given to mankind.

With them in the old days were connected a cloud of other personages, some historical, and some legendary. Among them Fuhhi, who dates 500 years earlier than Yao, taught his countrymen hunting, fishing and pasturage, together with writing and music.

An account is given in alphabetical order

favour of this building having been erected for a similar purpose.

in Mr. Mayers' first part of all such personages. But among the 974 articles, biographical, archaeological, and mythological, the most are modern. During 4,000 years of history, and a long antecedent period of fable, the number of distinguished names is inevitably great. Only a part are included in the 292 pages devoted to this subject. But it will be found that so many of the most noteworthy names are included that the book cannot fail to become a *vade mecum* with Chinese students.

History has been in China, as in Greece and Rome, in great part biographical. In all the Chinese histories from the time of Sze ma t'sien biography has been the form in which most of the history has been taught. That this eminent man should be called by his countrymen, by way of distinction, "the great historian," and that his work should consist mainly of biography, is a suggestive fact. He has been called the Herodotus of China, but he is in this respect more like its Plutarch. The Chinese mind is more concentrative than reflective. Their idea of history is complete when they have an annual chronicle, a biography of distinguished persons, and an account of the administration of government. Hence in this little book a continuous history of China can be picked out with ease, because in the native biographies from which they are translated the history is already in that form.

The Chinese, through the action of their conservative spirit, like to keep with care every ancient story, however wildly monstrous, if written or transmitted by a noted man. They know that legends are valuable as relics of old times. To us they are still more valuable as illustrative of the ancient religion and modes of thinking of the people. Here we find many of them. A great interest attaches to tales of loyalty and filial piety, as exemplifying the action of the moral nature in men. They abound in Chinese literature, and Mr. Mayers has made a selection of them. Then there are literary women from Pan chao, who completed her brother Pan ku's celebrated history after his death in the first century of the Christian era, downwards. There are the poets, such as Li-tai-pe, said to be the planet Venus in human shape, and Tu fu whom some think a better poet than Li-tai-pe, though he did not pass through so many romantic adventures. These men lived in the eighth century. Their influence on the later literature of China has been most remarkable. By the law of the land every aspirant to civil office must be a poet before he can pass the examinations. If he cannot make verses in the metres of the eighth century he will not be allowed to become a magistrate. There are the alchemists who flourished in the two centuries before and the three centuries after the Christian era, an interesting class of men who worked on the edge of scientific discovery and failed to grasp truth because they were misled by bad theories.* There are the Taoists, of whom the alchemists form a section. Some of them rise to the dignity of philosophers. Others were slavish

copyists of the translated Hindú literature and mythology. Others were men whom legend loves to surround with fantastic fables, and who are thought much more of by posterity than by their contemporaries. The critics of the classical books are a numerous school, if not rather three schools, viz., the Han B.C. 200 to A.D. 200, the Sung A.D. 1000 to 1200, and that of the present dynasty A.D. 1644 to the present time. The military writers, the warriors, the statesmen, the rebel chiefs of all dynasties, find in this book a brief record, and deserve to have made known in Europe at least a few dates and facts to introduce them.

The philosophers also have a few facts given respecting them, but there is not in this work any full critical estimate of the development of Chinese philosophy. Yet the history of Chinese philosophy is most instructive. The Chinese began with the numerical philosophy, which arranged all the objects of thought and the elements of the ancient civilisation in numerical categories, many of which are given by our author in his second part. In the age of Confucius and Mencius there was a conflict of systems. The orthodox was moral and intuitive. The heterodox, as in the instance of Lao tsze, sought purity in rest, or, as in Chwang tsze, proceeded to identify man with the universe. In Yang chu heterodoxy was bold enough to maintain that self-gratification should be the ground of human action. In Siün K'wang the moral sense in man was traced to education. In Meh ti undistinguishing love to all was upheld as the true morality.

About the beginning of the Christian era the orthodox system and that of Lao tsze were the two most in favour. The students of the Classics ranged themselves under the banner of Confucius. The alchemists revered Lao-tsze as their founder. Some tried to combine two opposite systems, as Yang Hiung, who taught that human nature is originally both good and evil. There seems to be a little inaccuracy in our author's account of this philosopher, when, after stating this fact, he adds that he contended that human character in the individual depends wholly on education, and is not in any sense innate.

The spread of Buddhism after the Han dynasty had the effect of silencing the voice of philosophy till the days of Han-yü in the eighth and ninth centuries. In regard to the moral nature of man, he maintained that human nature is divided into three classes, the innately good, the innately bad, and that which is both good and bad. He was a determined foe of Buddhism. In the Sung period the Confucian philosophy took heart again, and for two centuries a brilliant series of great names adorned the literary annals of the time. These men, among whom the greatest was Chu-hi, attempted to restore orthodoxy, but they lacked the critical spirit, and were too much tied by system. They gained great influence, and the nation chose to adopt their views. For the narrowness of the Chinese mind since that time these philosophers are to a large extent responsible. The superficial character of their system of nature, the dulness of their thinking, and the fact that they were

* Mr. Mayers gives it as his opinion (p. 202) that it is probable that the Arabs derived alchemy from a Chinese source, as first suggested by the writer of this review nineteen years ago.

satisfied with the principle that all things originated in the Great Extreme and with the map which usually accompanies it, are not very creditable to them. After becoming acquainted with Hindú idealism, they might have elaborated something more aspiring.

If our author could have devoted more space to this subject, it would have been perhaps desirable.

In Buddhism he has omitted any notice of Hiuen-tsang, the celebrated pilgrim to India, and of the Hindús who translated into Chinese the Buddhist books from their Sanskrit originals. He has limited his information on the subject of this religious system on account of the recent appearance of Dr. Eitel's *Handbook of Buddhism*.

There seems to be a deficiency in notices of mathematical and philological writers, and of the gods in the modern Tauist pantheon.

On account of the great variety and extent of Chinese anecdote and legend, the names of fabulous animals, places remarkable in legend, and expressions in which the student is likely to be puzzled by an allusion to ancient anecdotes, require in many cases to be explained. A considerable number of names and phrases which call for historical elucidation have been examined and explained in this work. All these illustrations of places and of phraseology will be found extremely useful. Much new information, not given in the dictionaries at the disposal of the student, will be here met with.

The Second Part, "Numerical Categories," consists of 317 articles, arranged in the way adopted in some Chinese Buddhist works. The Chinese writer and speaker are accustomed to take for granted that the reader and listener have had a Chinese education. Without introduction, they speak of the two primordial essences, the three kingdoms, the three religions, the three worlds, the four seas, the five elements, the eight diagrams, the nine degrees of relationship, &c. To have a dictionary of these expressions, arranged numerically, is most convenient.

At the same time, it may perhaps be said that the explanations are in many cases too brief. Too little is said on the twenty-four solar terms. In regard to the twenty-eight constellations, while they are minutely described, no allusion is made to the interesting discussion as to whether they are the same or not with the twenty-seven Hindú *nakshatras*, with which they generally agree, and as to whether the arrangement was borrowed by the one nation from the other.

Students would find it advantageous to have this list expanded into a volume. But, in the meantime, Mr. Mayers has done very much to deserve their gratitude.

The Third Part places before the student chronological tables, such as are found in Morrison's *Philological View of China*, and in the arrangement by Dr. S. W. Williams. These new tables are, however, more complete.

JOSEPH EDKINS.

La Vie d'un Patricien de Venise au Seizième Siècle. Par Charles Yriarte. (Paris: Plon, 1874.)

It is always interesting to trace the process of a book's growth, and luckily M. Yriarte

provides us in the present case with all necessary information. He was travelling, he tells us, in Italy, and paid a visit from Venice to a charming villa at Maserà, near Trevigi. This villa, unknown to most art-travellers, contained some very fine decorative frescoes by Paul Veronese; it had been built by Palladio, and was adorned with sculptures by Alessandro Vittoria. The Venetian noble whose name was graven on the inscription above the doorway was Marco Antonio Barbaro. M. Yriarte was greatly struck with the villa, and began to wonder what sort of man Marco Antonio Barbaro might have been. He accordingly wrote an account of the villa to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and set to work to find out all he could about Barbaro.

The more he pursued his subject the more it delighted him. For two years he worked at it, and round the questions raised by the notices he was enabled to find of Barbaro's life many points of Venetian history gradually grouped themselves. M. Yriarte felt the pleasures of "research" with all the enthusiasm of a novice. He had begun his work as a *littérateur*; he found himself gradually rising to the dignity of an historian. His joy reached its climax when he discovered a portrait of Barbaro, by Paul Veronese, in the Belvedere Gallery at Vienna. His eye was caught by the face of a portrait: "un pressentiment, que comprendront ceux qui ont vécu dans la contemplation d'une idée fixe, nous porta à solliciter du directeur l'autorisation de descendre la toile." On examination an inscription was found, which proved to M. Yriarte the justice of his presentiment. A more commonplace man would have looked at his catalogue, where he would have found the name of the portrait given at length (No. 29, Ed. of 1865) and also a copy of the inscription, which differs from that of M. Yriarte, and which we sadly suspect to be more accurate.

In this enthusiastic way he laboured on, "cherchant notre personnage aux quatre coins de l'Europe," endeavouring to reproduce his times and all that concerned him. But he was not, at the same time, without a lofty moral purpose in his work. The disasters of France showed too clearly the evils of individualism, and the need of those virtues which Venice embodied, "la renonciation de l'individu au profit de l'Etat, la subordination de l'intérêt privé à l'intérêt public." This was the example which he wished to set before his countrymen.

This sketch of the book's origin and progress shows at once its merits and its faults. It has the merits of freshness and enthusiasm; it is eminently readable on a subject where it is very easy for a writer to become dull; its pedantry, wherever it occurs, is so simple and innocent that it becomes amusing. The book is the result of honest work, and brings together in a pleasant form much interesting information on a most interesting subject.

But, on the other hand, the form of the book is an impossible one. We wish, as we read it, that M. Yriarte had been content to be a *littérateur*, and had not aspired to become an historian. If the book had been a

series of essays on Venice in the sixteenth century, it would have given M. Yriarte greater play. As it is, its hero is a mere phantom. His name can be traced, it is true, through the Venetian archives as holding successively most of the great offices of state; but this serves only to give him a fictitious reality. About himself, his character or his private life, we know nothing. The book is, therefore, a series of digressions. Barbaro was born a patrician of Venice—we must therefore know how the patriciate grew up: he married a wife—so we must hear about Venetian ladies generally: he entered the Great Council and the Senate—then follows an account of the Venetian Government: he went as ambassador to France and Constantinople—and this leads to the general question of Venetian diplomacy: he was appointed overseer of the University of Padua—and this calls for an account of that institution. But in all this we look in vain for any features of Barbaro himself: nothing is known about him save names and dates, and despatches, which even M. Yriarte confesses do not stand in the highest rank among the productions of Venetian envoys. Historical biographies are generally used as a means of enlivening the tedium of unmitigated history by the introduction of personal traits and incidents which give reality to the whole. In the present case the general history is pleasant enough, but the hero of the biography appears as a sort of tedious interruption to the easy flow of the essays for which he forms a text.

Barbaro's career is in itself an instructive instance of the laborious life which a Venetian patrician was called upon to lead. Born in 1518, he began at the age of twenty to sit in the Grand Council, and for the next fifty-seven years was never free from the discharge of onerous public duties. For two years he was ambassador in France; for six years he was ambassador at Constantinople, where he was thrown into prison by the Sultan on the outbreak of the war which led to the battle of Lepanto. The Government of Venice, which was the wonder of all the political theorists of the sixteenth century, was certainly not carried on at a small cost. The amount of labour entailed on all its officers was prodigious. Its ambassadors all over Europe sent despatches every week: these despatches were read by the Doge's Council, and a *résumé* of their contents placed, if necessary, at the disposal of every member of the Senate. No steps of any importance could be taken without many discussions in different small committees before the matter came finally before the Grand Council. Besides the elaborate care taken in obtaining information, and the accurate attention to details which the Venetian Government required from its nobles, we must take into account its great complexity owing to the immense number of checks and counter-checks which were imposed to prevent the growth of any individual to too great power. The process even of electing an official was so lengthy and complicated, with ballots again and again repeated to determine the ultimate selectors, that we are tempted to think that each election must have taken at least six hours.

This jealous and suspicious aristocracy sacrificed the freedom of all that it might maintain the privileges of a few. So strong were the chains of the system which had slowly grown up, that few dared attempt to escape from it, and all learned to move with solemn majesty and hide their fetters under magnificent robes. The position of their Doge was but an example of the position of all the rest. An old man who had grown greyheaded in the service of the State, whose name was connected with some great victory or some successful embassy, was chosen to be the symbol of the Republic. He was not allowed to refuse the office, under pain of forfeiture of all his goods: he was attired in splendid robes, he sat on a throne in the Council, when he entered the room all rose and bowed, he was treated as an equal by foreign princes, he was addressed in public as "Serenissimo principe,"—yet in private men were bidden by law to speak of him as "Messer il Duca," and he might not open even a private letter except in the presence of three counsellors.

The same dark spirit of suspicion went through the whole of Venetian life. The women were constrained by custom to wear in the streets pattens two feet high, and when a foreign ambassador once said how much more convenient low slippers were found in other cities, an austere senator grimly remarked "Pur tropo commodi! pur tropo." The splendid Venetian women whom Paul Veronese painted, knew little of society, and were rarely seen beyond their own household circle. They had no share in the literary culture of Italy, but spent their time in blanching their masses of hair by wetting it and exposing it to heat—sitting in summer for hours on their balconies in the heat of the sun, with their faces shaded by a broad straw brim without a crown. It was regulated by law what jewels they might wear; only on the rare occasions of such festivals as Paul Veronese delighted to paint might they appear in public in all their wealth of apparel.

M. Yriarte's work will certainly give full materials for judgment to anyone who wished to find out the price paid for the gravity, the magnificence, the calm and the decorum for which Venice was famous. Its painters rejoiced in outward splendour, for little else that was lovely was suggested to them by the life around. But it went ill with them if they gave too free scope to their fancy even for splendour. Paul Veronese was brought before the tribunal of the Inquisition for having painted too many accessory figures in his picture of the Last Supper at the Church of San Giovanni-e-Paolo. It was useless that he urged his principle of art, "When I have a little space left in a picture I adorn it with imaginary figures." The tribunal administered a reprimand, and ordered him to amend his picture within three months.

The account of the painter's cross-examination by the inquisitors is extremely interesting. It was extracted from the Venetian Archives by M. Armand Baschet, and communicated by him to the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* in 1867. It is characteristic of M. Yriarte's notions of research that, while feeling himself above the necessity of pub-

lishing "pièces justificatives" on other points, he thinks it desirable to rescue this document from its obscurity in the pages of a magazine, and hand it down in his book for the use of future biographers of the painter. He accordingly publishes in an appendix, not the original document, but a *French translation*.
M. CREIGHTON.

The Modern Householder: A Manual of Domestic Economy. Compiled by Ross Murray. New Edition. (London: Frederick Warne & Co., 1874.)

THE English language is seriously deficient in providing no word analogous to *Hausfrau* or *Hausmutter*, to signify the woman who at once rules the house as mistress, and technically "keeps" it. The term "house-keeper" is always understood to signify the domestic servant to whom the lady of the house delegates her office, unless by some involution of phrase the speaker manages to convey the fact that (in the language of the servants' hall) "the lady is her own house-keeper." Nevertheless, though we have not the word, we English have the thing, and in much greater perfection than our German cousins who possess the word, but with whom (except in the very highest station of society) the housekeeping mostly swallows up the whole woman, and leaves little for either the "frau" or the "mutter." If English girls were educated practically, as they are theoretically, to become good wives and mothers, and not merely to attract lovers, this housekeeping business would be an invariable element in their education, instead of being left to be learned, on the principle of *solvitur ambulando*, after a thousand costly mistakes, when they are married. Two or three years ago an excellent little tract on this subject, by Mrs. Shaen, explained how readily an experienced mother, governess, or schoolmistress might direct her pupils' attention to the numberless household matters which every mistress of a house ought to understand, but which not one in twenty is ever taught—to the nature and principle, for example, of stoves and cooking apparatus; of gas pipes, drainage, cisterns, and water supply; how to choose good and solid furniture; the qualities of linen, the freshness of meat, fish, and vegetables, and twenty similar matters. The present handsome volume, with its 5,700 references and receipts, might serve very well either for an encyclopaedia to instruct the teachers of such exceptionally "useful knowledge," or to supplement the lack of such oral instruction—so far as a printed volume can be a substitute for actual lessons given by a clear-headed person with the things to be learned before the pupil's eyes. We should not, perhaps, for our own part, have opened the brief introduction to a book on Housekeeping by one of those references to "modern science" which seem to have become the preliminary *de rigueur* just now to the discussion of every subject under the sun, from theology to cookery; nor should we have thought it needful to terminate our address by a quotation from the Psalms. These details, however, are matters of taste, like the somewhat artificial bouquets (too suggestive of the florist's shop) which the

elaborate illustrations set forth for admiration, and for which we advise our lady readers to substitute nosegays arranged by their own fair hands, according to their own sweet will. The flowers on a lady's table and in her drawing-room ought to be a part of herself, like the *coiffure* of her hair; and if she should even go so far as to arrange also the fruit for her dessert, and make a living vegetable picture of grapes and melons, and peaches and nectarines, or of pomegranates and prickly pears, and bananas and rosy apples, and quinces, medlars and odoriferous little Tangerine oranges, she will not have derogated very far from her house-mistressly dignity.

There are a series of useful things in *The Modern Householder* beside these details. There is, to begin with, some sound advice and information about choosing and hiring houses (which the author thinks should not exceed in cost one-eighth of the owner's income), and a good many hints about furnishing; the glass and china needed for houses of different pretensions; and the best mode of lighting with lamps, gas, and candles. Then follow many learned pages respecting the elements contained in different kinds of food, which may possibly be very instructive from the point of view of "modern science," but which will hardly, we imagine, be directly serviceable to the lady housekeeper, whose choice of a pound of rump-steak for a family luncheon will scarcely be determined by the knowledge that it will contain 8 ounces of water, 1 ounce 62 grains of gelatine, 1 ounce 122 grains of fibrin and albumen, 4 ounces 340 grains of fat, and 350 grains of mineral matter. She may, however, be mercifully deterred, to the great benefit of her family and friends, from ordering Dutch butter for kitchen purposes by the alarming story (p. 138), that "the suet or fat of dead dogs melted down with oils and chemically prepared," and also the slimy sewage of the Thames, are sent to Holland, and from thence imported back to the London markets as Dutch butter.

After this "scientific" information, follows a large collection of cooking recipes, a few of which having been submitted by us to competent domestic authority, have been pronounced worthy of acceptance. They are in some cases illustrated by pretty little pictures, whose brilliant reds and greens will, we fear, drive the culinary soul to despair, or provoke it to have recourse to certain necromantic tricks for producing those hues scarcely less nefarious than the Black Art of the Middle Ages. Another department of this all-containing book relates to Feeding the Family, and concerns the ordering of meals. The author ought not to have quoted without caution Dr. Kitchener's advice, which presumes an exploded order of things. In none of our large towns at the present day is it expedient, even if it be possible, for a servant belonging to a family of the upper class to go to market, as is still the custom on the Continent; and as to the old gentleman's proposal to eat the same things the same day of the week all the year round, we denounce it with indignation as an abominable invasion of the natural liberty of man. It is true that a certain connexion between the Sabbath and roast

beef and plum pudding for the servants' dinner does prevail in most families belonging to the Church of England, and that a similar occult relationship between the same sacred day and roast veal and apple pie is noticeable in houses where Dissent has seemingly severed the venerable orthodox tradition. These mysterious and filmy webs of thought and taste are no doubt allied in some manner—could we but trace the connexion, to that still more remarkable difference between High Churchmen and Evangelicals, signalled by the butler who enquired respectfully from his master the opinions of his intended guests—"Because, Sir, if they're 'igh, Sir, they drinks; and if they're Low, why then, Sir, they heats."

Though the author of the chapter on dinner parties overawes us by telling of the "house of a nobleman with whom we occasionally dine," we venture to differ from him as regards the inordinate quantity of sweets in proportion to the dinner which he is prepared to order. Where a French cook would have two, and an Italian a simple "dolce" (a paragon of art, by the way), he recommends three, four, or five costly and troublesome dishes, for which none but aldermen's wives and misses in their teens (who have no business at a dinner party at all) could possibly find appetite. This exorbitant proportion of sweets is a sure token that the mistress of the house has obtained her ideas of splendour from the lower stratum of English society, and not from more refined tables at home or abroad.

We have exhausted our space and have only skimmed half through *The Modern Householder*. Suffice it to say that the all-accomplished lady who will take the book to her heart and make it a "part of her inner consciousness for ever," will thenceforth know innumerable things either "not generally known" or very imperfectly understood by the majority of mankind. She will have learned how to make presents—(fancy receiving a gift labelled "as a very small token of regard," from a lady on whose table one had just seen *The Modern Householder*!)—how to be abased so far as to "visit the poor," and how to be exalted so far as to be "presented at Court;" she will know the art of preserving the skins of hapless birds to decorate herself withal, and how to improve her complexion by flower of sulphur. She will be able to choose her own hunter, to treat him for occasional ailments, and select her own carriage. The cows for her dairy, the fowls for her barn-yard, the birds in her aviary, she will select and manage with unerring skill. And finally, for all the diseases wherewith herself or her children may be afflicted she will possess full information, both as regards the diagnosis of the symptoms and the most successful mode of therapeutic treatment. With such a book, indeed, in her hands, it is hard to see under what contingency of mortal life a lady would not find herself equipped for the full performance of her duties; and, joking apart, we believe there are very few ladies who would not gather very serviceable information from its voluminous and instructive pages.

FRANCES POWER COBBÉ.

The History of India, from the earliest Times to the present Day. By L. J. Trotter. Published under the direction of the Committee of General Literature and Education appointed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. (London: Society's Depositories. New York: Pott, Young & Co., 1874.)

The writer who has engaged to produce a full history of India has great difficulties to contend with at the outset of his work. Old Sanskrit authors are not practical chroniclers; their genius is mythological and imaginative, and their heroes are of the same stamp. By the aid of contemporary records, Greece and Rome have been handed down to us in their periods of rise, zenith, and decline, respectively; and amid the great events of Western classical history, however remote, we find individual portraits and individual types of monarch, sage, and citizen. But while it is certain that something of Homer and the Greek tragic writers, with whom we become familiar in school life, is common to the poets of ancient India, the lessons of primaeval literature in the far East have been rather of morals than of men: nothing is taught of actual history; and we are left to deplore the want of a Hindú Herodotus. On the other hand, when the writer or compiler has disposed of his two or three thousand years of mythology and fable; of Vedas, and thought before the Vedas; of early Brahmanism, Buddhism, and revived Brahmanism; of Aryan invasion and infusion, together with separation or absorption of aboriginal elements; when he reaches, in fact, the Muhammadan period, he is in far better case. And later on, when Muhammadanism has had time to spread and progress, he has his native Froissarts and Monstrelets in surprising number.

But the English historian's difficulties have not wholly ceased on the change of circumstances. If his materials have augmented he is not without embarrassment in the midst of riches. It is true that selection is a natural part of his duty, whereas invention is to be studiously avoided. Selection, however, from Muhammadan chronicles is no safe or easy matter; and even with the light European investigators and commentators so abundantly shed around him, the conscientious recorder of would-be truths cannot be otherwise than perplexed in setting the seal to each completed section of his book, though the period treated be subsequent to the conquests of Islam. He cannot indeed feel sure of his ground until he has fairly landed his fellow-countrymen on the shores of India, whether in Calcutta, the Carnatic, or Bombay; at which stage of narration he feels independent of purely local authorities. At the same time, the native chronicler should never be despised, for he is invaluable for collation and substantiation.

At the request of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Mr. Trotter has just produced a history of India "from the earliest times" to the period of the respective missions of Sir Bartle Frere and Sir Douglas Forsyth. He modestly calls it an "outline;" and in such form we give it a hearty welcome as a fit companion for the best of its predecessors. There is much of

power with little pretension, much of intelligent condensation, and a sufficient regard to the salient passages in Oriental chronicles exhibited in this useful volume, to make it popular as an educational medium. The author divides his matter into seven books, of which the first three treat of the days prior to the rule of the Company *par excellence*. The opening book, with separate chapters on the Aryan Hindus, Brahmanism re-ascendent, the early history of India and civilisation of Aryan India, is especially well told, notwithstanding the extra dash of colour at the close brought about by a glowing extract from the *Ramáyán*. From the middle of the fourth book to the end of the volume, each chapter bears the name of the English governor-general or viceroy whose administration it describes. There are a few pleasant and appropriate illustrations scattered among the pages.

The necessity of constant compression in a restricted work of the kind must be clear to all critics; and if we complain of occasionally too palpable demonstration of this drawback in the present instance, the author must not be held wholly responsible. But when freely exercised, the summarising process is full of mischief to the cause of historical truth. Events are either too crowded together to stand out with sufficient distinctness for apprehension; or there is forced acceptance of one out of two or three versions of the same general fact, without room for comment or expression of doubt. So in this as in other "outlines" of history, some few passages naturally suggest themselves to an attentive reader, where reconsideration and modification might be beneficial. We confine ourselves to two examples only. It is stated in pages 74, 75:—

"Dehli was saved by Belol Lodi, the Afghan governor of Multan, from falling into the hands of the independent King of Malwa. Ere long, however, Belol himself was laying siege to Dehli, but in vain. Withdrawing to his own provinces, he had not long to wait before Muhammad's death and the helpless condition of his son Ala-ud-din, whose sway extended only a few miles round the capital, again brought him with fairer prospects to the front. Ala-ud-din retired on a pension to Budaon, and in 1450 the grandson of the ennobled Afghan merchant founded a dynasty, which reigned at Dehli for about seventy-six years."

We surely miss an explanation of some kind regarding "the grandson of the ennobled Afghan merchant." For this is the first mention of Belol or his grandfather in the book; and the definite article presupposes an acquaintance on the reader's part with these two particular members of the family, which the ordinary student is not likely to possess. A very few words would clear up the mystery, and the solution is readily available in the translation of *Farishta* by Briggs, vol. i. p. 544, &c. Belol, or Bahlul Lodi, or, as Ferrier calls him, Billal Lúd, is an important figure in Indian history; and some brief notice of his antecedents might have been given, though the whole dynasty of Saiyids is dismissed with ten lines.

Again, at page 130:—

"In 1637 Kandahar, the old appanage of the house of Babar, was surrendered to the Moghuls by its governor, Ali Murdan Khan. Ten years later, however, it fell again into Persian hands,

and the bravest efforts of Shah Jahan's officers and men failed, after three sieges, in winning it back."

It seems more probable that Kandahar was surrendered to the *Uzbecks* by Ali Mardan Khan, the governor for Persia, soon after the death of Abbas the Great (1628); and that Jahangir dispossessed the *Uzbecks* in 1634. We have the authority of the *Zubdatu't-tawarikh*, quoted by Malcolm, that the Persians retook the place in about 1647, when Abbas II. was a boy of fifteen, or, according to Chardin, not nineteen years of age.

We had rather Mr. Trotter had restricted the use of the *e* and *o* more than he has done in the transliteration of Indian names, and confess to preferring Muzaffar, Muhammad, Maisur, and Salim, to Mozaffar, Mohammad, Maisor, and Selim. "Alivardi," on the other hand (p. 190), we should write "Aliverdi," because the affixed verb is Turkish, for which language the *e* is indispensable. In conclusion, it may be added that the *u* in Burmah hardly illustrates the rule laid down in the Preface for the pronunciation of that letter; and that the authority of works lately transcribed by the Saiyids of Thatah, the most learned scribes of the country they inhabit, omits the final *h* in "Sindh."

F. J. GOLDSMID.

The Complete Angler; or, the Contemplative Man's Recreation. Being a Discourse of Rivers, Fish-ponds, Fish, and Fishing, written by Izaak Walton, and Instructions how to Angle for a Trout or Grayling in a Clear Stream, by Charles Cotton. With Original Memoirs and Notes by Sir Harris Nicolas, K.C.M.G., and Sixty Illustrations from Designs by Stothard and Inskip. (London: Chatto & Windus, 1875.)

In the hold which the name of Izaak Walton has upon English literature, we have a resemblance—faint, certainly, but still a resemblance—to that which is retained by the more illustrious names of John Bunyan and William Shakspere. That this hold in the case of Izaak Walton has not become relaxed, is proved by the appearance of a new edition of *The Complete Angler*. The number of editions of this popular pastoral afloat cannot be exactly determined. In the chronicle of *The Compleat Angler*, by Thomas Westwood, published in 1864, mention is made of no fewer than fifty-three, imprints and facsimiles included. Five editions, we are informed by Sir Harris Nicolas, had the benefit of the author's personal revision. The original one was published in 1653, but appears to have undergone preparation for the press at least three years previous to that date. It came forth in the form of a small square duodecimo, bound in brown calf, and was embellished with plates representing trout, pike, carp, tench, perch, and barbel. These, with some show of probability, have been ascribed to a celebrated French engraver, Pierre Lombard, at that time resident in England. The price of this edition, which extended to 246 pages, was 1s. 6d. Throughout the next edition, that of 1655, a number of important alterations occur. The third issue appeared in 1661; the fourth in 1663, being a mere corrected

reprint of the preceding one; and the fifth in 1676, six years before "honest Izaak's" decease. The additions to this last-mentioned edition consisted of interpolations of a somewhat serious cast. The popularity of the dialogue during the ebb-time of the venerable Piscator's life (he died in 1683, at the ripe age of ninety-one) was evinced by the steady run maintained upon it. For three-quarters of a century no editions of *The Compleat Angler* possessing any interest followed the series we have referred to, that of Francks perhaps excepted—a highly-stilted production, in which farcical attempts are made both to outshine and depreciate old Izaak. In 1750, and afterwards in 1755 and 1772, one Moses Browne, a priest in orders and author of *Piscatory Eclogues*, lent a hand in the getting up of three editions of Walton, in each and all of which liberties with the original text were freely taken, and the pruning-knife applied mercilessly but without judgment. Hawkins's first edition of *The Compleat Angler* appeared in 1760, a second in 1766, a third in 1775, and three others in 1784, 1792, and 1797. Through these editions, which were carefully prepared and prefaced with a biography, *The Compleat Angler* was re-established in favour as a pastoral possessing great beauties, the editor culling his share of the laurels. Following the Hawkins, father and son, the names of a whole host of contributors to old Izaak's repute crowd the roll, among which stand prominent Bagster, Gosden, Major, Rennie, Jesse, Pickering, Bethune, &c. &c. There has perhaps been as much rivalry in the getting up of a really good edition of Walton, as there has been in the getting up of one of Shakspere or the *Pilgrim's Progress*. Pickering's celebrated one of 1836, in two volumes imperial octavo, may justly be declared to outshine the others. Its preparation was the work, we were told at head-quarters in 1838, of seven years' constant labour. Of this edition our friend, Mr. John Bailey Langhorne, of Oatwood Hall, Wakefield (who, next to Mr. Alfred Denison, possesses perhaps the largest and finest collection of angling books in Great Britain), became some years ago the purchaser of a unique copy. It is bound in four volumes, large paper, and contains duplicate proof impressions of all Stothard's and Inskip's engravings; also a complete set of the proofs and engravings of Major's editions, and an immense number of proof and other impressions of engravings of fish, portraits of contemporaries, &c., from various publications on the subject. This copy was purchased by Mr. Langhorne for thirty guineas, and is esteemed a bargain. Beside numerous copies of fine editions of *The Compleat Angler*—Bagster's of 1808, Major's fourth edition, and Jesse and Bohn's of 1856, among others—Mr. Langhorne has also in his possession three or four of Inskip's finest works. His perch, the original design for the Walton, but not the one adopted, is considered unrivalled. Mr. Alfred Denison's collection of works on fishing, gathered from all quarters, and embracing, no doubt, lots of Waltons, extends to nearly 2,000 volumes.

The present edition of *The Compleat Angler*, with its concomitant treatise on Fly-

fishing by Charles Cotton, the *fidus Achates* of Walton, is indebted for its getting up mainly to Sir Harris Nicolas and Mr. Pickering. Acknowledgments are profusely made in the preface to gentlemen well known in their connexion with the press and general literature, for the assistance given by them in what we are inclined to call the production of an *omnium gatherum* in which morsels of biography are interlarded with scraps of silly rhyme and wishy-washy sentiment. In fact, the new edition, so called, partakes, like many of its predecessors, more of the nature of a compilation, made up of far-fetched, as well as of immediate and intimate accessories, than of the inscription bestowed upon it. All the support and adornment it has received in its getting up from the contributions tendered by Sir Henry Ellis, Dr. Bliss, and others, appear to us in the light of incumbrances. The pure, simple, original text of the patriarchal angler, by such means of sublime and scholarly intervention, has been debarred from speaking for itself; and a mantle has been thrown both over the author and his subject, which, while it does not absolutely deform, caricatures and disguises them. The prominent feature in this new edition which will give value to it in the eye of the collector, is the engraving in front, taken by Mr. Humphreys, after the original picture by Housman, in the possession of the Rev. Dr. Hawes, Prebendary of Salisbury. To this picture the engraved portraits of Walton in common circulation no doubt owe their origin, but they want, all of them, the fidelity and cast of character which are said to belong to the one now put forth. As a book, the volume before us is not too gaudily caparisoned, but on the whole neatly trimmed and winsome to the eye. There is room for it in the world among its predecessors; and in the getting up the publishers have done it every justice. The illustrations, from designs by Stothard and Inskip, will always form attractions sufficient in themselves to ensure an immediate sale.

THOMAS TOD STODDART.

A Memoir of the Lady Ana de Osorio, Countess of Chinchon and Vice-Queen of Peru (A.D. 1629-39), with a Plea for the Correct Spelling of the Chinchona Genus. By Clements R. Markham, C.B., F.R.S., Commandador da Real Ordem de Christo, Socius Academiae Caesareae Naturae Curiosorum, Cognomen Chinchon. (London: Trübner & Co., 1874.)

The introduction into India, and the successful cultivation upon a large scale in that country, of the most valuable medicinal tree produced on the Continent of South America, is one of those triumphs of enterprise of which the second half of the present century may well feel proud. To place within reach of millions of the inhabitants of that vast country a remedy of unfailing value, and thus to sow broadcast the seeds of life over districts invaded by fever, is a project the realisation of which will form one of the pleasantest episodes in the history of British rule in India. Considerations such as these confer on the tree whose bark is the raw material of quinine an interest

of far deeper significance than attaches to any other medicinal plant; and contributions to its history, whether from a literary or scientific point of view, must be cordially welcome.

Of all those entitled to write on such a subject, no one has a better claim to attention than Mr. Clements R. Markham, for it is to his sound judgment and untiring energy for fifteen years that the widespread and prosperous culture of the tree in India is mainly due.

The personage on whose behalf Mr. Markham now takes the pen is a lady of the seventeenth century, Doña Ana, Countess of Chinchon, a member of a noble Spanish family, tracing back a princely lineage of well nigh a thousand years. Doña Ana was the younger daughter of Pedro Alvarez Osorio, eighth Marquis of Astorga, and was born at Astorga in 1599. In 1615 she became the wife of Don Luis de Velasco, Marquis of Salinas, and went to reside at Seville. But the happiness of her marriage was of short duration, for her husband died in the prime of life in 1619. The young widow, who is said to have been remarkably beautiful, removed to Madrid, where she resided until 1621, in which year she bestowed her hand on Don Luis Geronimo Fernandez de Cabrera y Bobadilla, fourth Count of Chinchon. Mr. Markham leads one to infer (p. 23), that the widowed countess during her abode in Madrid was attached to the Court of Margaret, Queen of Philip III.; but this must be an error, as the Queen died in 1611.

The Counts of Chinchon, who were descended from an ancient family of Catalonia, derived their title from a small town in the province of Madrid, about twenty-four miles south-east of the capital. Mr. Markham, who visited Chinchon in October, 1866, discourses pleasantly of his trip thither by omnibus from Madrid across a high table land, intersected by deep valleys of fertile cultivated ground. These valleys, known in Spanish by the name of *vega*, possess a rich alluvial soil, but are by no means healthy, being infected by the germs of ague and intermittent fever. Chinchon itself occupies a hollow in the plateau lying between the *vegas* of Tajuña and Jarama, and is estimated to have a population of 6,000 souls. On the southern side of the town is the old castle of the Counts of Chinchon, once a noble residence, but now a complete ruin, having been dismantled, together with the church, by the French during the Peninsular war.

But to return to the history of Lady Ana. In 1628, that is to say, seven years after her second marriage, her husband, the Count of Chinchon, was nominated Viceroy of Peru; and in consequence of this appointment he proceeded in company with his consort to South America, arriving at Lima on January 14th of the following year. The chief events of the Count's viceroyalty were the rebellion in the Collac, the navigation of the Amazon, and the discovery of Peruvian Bark. The last named is described by Mr. Markham in the following terms:—

"But the most notable historical event in this Viceroy's time was the cure of his Countess, in the year 1638, of a tertian fever, by the use of Peruvian bark. The news of her illness at Lima

reached Don Francisco Lopez de Cañizares,* who was then Corregidor of Loxa, and who had become acquainted with the febrifuge virtues of the bark. . . . A Jesuit is said to have been cured of fever at Malacotas, near Loxa, by taking the bark given to him by the Indians, as long ago as 1600; and in about 1638, an Indian of Malacotas revealed the secret virtues of the *quinquina* bark to the Corregidor Cañizares. In 1638, therefore, he sent a parcel of it to the Vice-Queen, and the new remedy, administered by her physician, Dr. Don Juan de Vega, effected a rapid and complete cure."

The Countess with her husband returned to Spain in 1640—"bringing with her" (to quote Mr. Markham),

"a supply of that precious *quinina* bark which had worked so wonderful a cure upon herself, and the healing virtues of which she intended to distribute among the sick on her lord's estates, and to make known generally in Europe."

These projects, it may be assumed, she carried out, for it is certain that the powdered bark became known in Europe as *Pulvis Comitissae* (the Countess's powder); while the local traditions of Chinchon and the adjacent town of Colmenar still preserve, even to the present day, as Mr. Markham assures us, the memory of the good deeds of the Countess in ministering to the sufferers from tertian ague in the fruitful but unhealthy *vegas* of the Tagus, Jarama, and Tajuña.

There can be no doubt that the cure of a dangerous fever in the person of a patient of such high distinction as the Vice-Queen of Peru had the effect of drawing great attention to the new remedy, and that the employment of the drug in Europe dates from this event. But Mr. Markham might well have added that the use of the bark was largely diffused by the Jesuits, at the instigation in the first instance of the Countess herself—such being the statement of La Condamine,† who, after describing the distribution of the medicine by the lady, adds, "Quelques mois après elle se débarrassa de ce soin, en remettant ce qui lui en restoit aux RR. PP. Jésuites qui continuèrent à le débiter gratis." Among the ecclesiastical patrons of the new febrifuge, the most zealous was the Spanish Cardinal de Lugo, whose pleasure it was to distribute the febrifuge gratuitously among the poor of Rome.

The first four sections of Mr. Markham's work having been devoted to the family history of the Count and Countess of Chinchon, and the fifth to a description of the town of Chinchon and its surroundings, the author in the concluding section sets forth his "Plea for the Correct Spelling of the CHINCHONA Genus."

"It was not," writes Mr. Markham, "until the French expedition of Condamine and Jussieu to America in 1735, that the forests of Loxa were visited by scientific men, and a few years afterwards Condamine sent specimens of the *quinquina* plant to the great Swedish botanist Linnaeus, who was the first to describe it. The name of a new and most important genus was then to be given by Linnaeus, and he chose for it the most appropriate that could possibly have been selected, namely, that of the noble lady who had first made

its healing virtues known. . . . But most unfortunately, Linnaeus was misinformed as to the name of her whom he desired to honour;"

—and instead of calling his new genus CHINCHONA, he termed it "CINCHONA," which name has been generally accepted by botanists, from whose dictio it has passed into the domain of medicine and chemistry.

It is now several years since Mr. Markham lifted up his voice against this corruption, or, as he terms it in the present work, this "ill-omened mutilation of the Countess's name;" but hitherto, it must be confessed, with but small effect. The new spelling has indeed been adopted in the official documents of the Indian Government, but it scarcely finds acceptance in a single scientific work on botany or chemistry.

DANIEL HANBURY.

Te Rou; or, the Maori at Home. A Tale exhibiting the Social Life, Manners, Habits, and Customs of the Maori Race in New Zealand prior to the Introduction of Civilization amongst them. By John White, Native Interpreter, &c., Auckland. (London: Low, Marston, Low & Searle, 1874.)

ALL novels must, or ought to be, we suppose, more or less instructive, and the attempt to make them didactic is nothing new. We have abundance of historical romances, the history contained in which must be received with befitting caution; but the novel ethnological is something fresh. No doubt, every novel describes with more or less accuracy the manners of the people whom it deals with. But a story avowedly written for the purpose of more easily conveying heavy ethnological details about a people so comparatively little known as the New Zealanders has the field to itself. Where is it all going to end? We shall soon have " $Dy = F(x + Dx) - F(x)$ &c., &c., a Tale of the Infinitesimal Calculus;" "Prince Apophysis and the Ossa Innominatea of the Pelvic Cave, a Christmas Fairy Tale, intended to convey some Idea of the Anatomy and Relations of the Sub-abdominal Viscera." "The Horror-stricken Hyperbola and the Panting Parallelogram; a Geometrical Burlesque," and so on. We dread the prospect. Luckily, it is as yet afar off, if Mr. White's success is to be taken as any criterion of the practicability of this proceeding. Since the day when the *Loves of the Triangles* snuffed out Erasmus Darwin's stately botanical poem, we have had nothing like the book which heads this notice. To say that it is the worst novel that ever was written would be a rash assertion, when the novelistic crop is so rank and vile. But this we will say (from a limited experience, it is true) that it is the worst we have any recollection of perusing. To relate the plot would be manifestly a waste of space. Indeed, there is scarcely any. The story and the characters are each so many lay figures—pegos on which to hang details formidable in their very information. Mr. White is apparently an admirer of Mr. Fenimore Cooper, and in his "story" we have the same romantic beings making grand speeches, striking up stage attitudes, and spouting verse like so many moonstruck poetasters.

* In Mr. Markham's *Travels in Peru and India* (1862), p. 5, this person is called Don Juan Lopez de Cañizares.

† *Mém. de l'Académie Royale des Sciences pour l'année 1738*, p. 234.

But Mr. White differs from Mr. Cooper in the fact that the latter knew nothing about the Indians, but was an admirable novelist, and it is not Chingachgook and Muck-a-muck who speak in his pages, but Mr. Fenimore Cooper. On the contrary, novel writing (as we have already hinted) is not the forte of Mr. John White, of Auckland, New Zealand, while he has a minute and extensive knowledge of the people whose manners he attempts to describe through the mistaken medium of a romance. Not a paragraph but bears witness to his lack of novelistic skill, while it affords abundant evidence of how thoroughly he is acquainted with the customs, traditions, and language of his heroes and heroines. Every page is crammed with facts, technicalities, native names, and records of customs, while they overflow in a series of erudite foot-notes. After wading through the mass of knowledge in the body of the book, it is too much to expect us to stand over the shoes in the slops of his learning at the bottom of the pages. The preparation for battle, the summoning of allies, the defence of the pah, &c., are all described through the medium which the author has selected, often with considerable ability and vividness, but more frequently with tedious detail, which both show the unsuitableness of such a story to convey the desired information, and the inability of the author to manage the fiend he has raised. Such chapters as "Rou's Indignation at the Burial of his Slain Enemies"; "His Dissertation on how Public Opinion is led, and his Vow of Vengeance"; "A Debate on the Power of Disembodied Spirits," &c., do not promise very lively reading. The author assures us that all his facts *are* facts; but we are often at a loss to know what are facts, and what simply garnishing or setting to them. Numerous interesting details, new or confirmatory of dubious statements, are found in every chapter. Some of the details he gives of the abominable cannibalism existing at one time among the Maoris are horrible in the extreme:—

"A young chief took a rib, and, while picking it, stood over the old woman directing the division of the flesh. A young damsel also took some flesh from a leg, and returned to her group of young companions, who asked for a taste. The flesh having been divided, the baskets were set before those who were to feast, and soon all were eating, laughing as they picked the bones. Those who had a thigh or an arm-bone would bruise one end of it, warm it again at the fire, and suck the marrow out of the bruised end; and to make sure of getting it all out, they would heat a fern stalk, which they passed through the bone, then draw it across their lips, sucking the marrow off with their curled, protruded tongues."

Indeed, if the "tale" had been written to illustrate the practice of cannibalism, there could not have been more about man-eating in it. There is one, and only one, redeeming feature in Mr. White's book as a novel—it is in only one volume. If it had been in the orthodox three, there would have been nothing for it—especially as we are threatened with a series of such tales—but an application to the Auckland Supreme Court to restrain Mr. John White *in perpetuo* from inditing any more Maori tales. The sharp medicine of a limited circulation

may, however, teach him quite as effectually that he has made a mistake. Mr. Mudie's subscribers will have none of him, while the St. Martin's Place people will fight shy of an ethnologist who cannot be "quoted" with safety. Mr. White is possessed of too much valuable knowledge to allow of its being thus virtually lost to the world. Therefore let us respectfully suggest to him that, in the next Maori book he writes, he should give us our ethnology undiluted; and if he is irretrievably afflicted with the *cacoëthes* of the *improvisatore*, to put his story in an appendix—or still better, say—in a pamphlet printed for private circulation. Even had we any means of distinguishing his facts from his fiction, it is too much to expect anyone to go to the labour of picking them out of the mass of rub—well, we wish to be civil—incongruous material, in which they are enveloped.

ROBERT BROWN.

THE COMITIA CENTURIATA.

Die Centuriatocomitien: Programm der Königlichen Studiens-Anstalt Landshut. Von J. Ullrich, k. Studienlehrer. (1873.)

HISTORIANS of Rome have been almost unanimous in supposing that during the Republican period the great popular assembly, the Comitia Centuriata, passed through a radical reform by which the system of classes based on property attributed to Servius Tullius was harmonised with the division of the State into local tribes. The main question in dispute has been at what time or times so great a revolution was brought about. In the above-named pamphlet, however, we have a learned German maintaining that no such revolution ever took place; that the mode of voting in the Comitia Centuriata did not vary during the whole Republican period; that the Servian system of classes perished under the monarchy, and was never revived under the Republic. He writes, too, with so much force and clearness that the pamphlet cannot be passed over by future enquirers.

Every thoughtful reader of early Roman history asks himself the question—is it credible that a vast stride towards democracy should have been taken without a struggle, and find merely a dim record in one or two chapters of Livy and Dionysius? Can the lower classes have submitted for centuries without a murmur to almost total exclusion from the franchise in the supreme assembly, and can the upper classes in one moment have let in the full democratic tide? The difficulties are so great that it would be a relief to accept so simple a doctrine as that of Herr Ullrich, which we can only sketch in outline here, not discuss.

The local tribe then, our author maintains, was the sole basis of the Republican government. Tribe and curia were politically identical, and only religiously distinct. Even the patrician could only be *civis* by virtue of being *tribulus*; on the other hand, the plebeian was also member of the curia. Among a good deal of evidence adduced in support of these statements, the fact most relied on is the original election of popular tribunes in the Comitia Centuriata, which is emphatically affirmed by Dionysius and Livy, and must be credited if we mean to accept any

fact at all on their authority. It follows that the plebeians were members of the curiae. Of what use then was the Comitia Tributa? It originated in a determination on the part of the plebeians to exclude the patricians from elections to the tribunate. The repeated attempts of the nobles to vote in this assembly in very early times are evidence that they looked upon themselves as members of the tribes. The Comitia Tributa then was distinctively plebeian at first, and henceforward the Comitia Centuriata was distinctively patrician. The two orders met on common ground only in the Comitia Centuriata, which was thus constituted. Each tribe was divided into two classes according to the age of the voters merely, and without reference to their property. Each half-tribe was a *centuria*, the same name being used for the eighteen equestrian divisions, twelve of which voted with the junior sections of the tribes (the first class), and six, the *sex suffragia*, with the senior sections (the second class). There was but one *centuria praerogativa*, chosen by lot from the centuries of the first class, excluding the equites. The first-class centuries were named *primo vocatae*, the second class *iure vocatae*, the word *iure* suiting well the senators and elder citizens whom the second class contained.

In order to find support for this theory, Herr Ullrich examines critically every recorded instance of vote-taking in the Comitia. He argues with great power that there is no real evidence in any ancient writer of the supposed revolutionary change. Livy and Dionysius certainly assume that some change did take place, but the assumption stands in direct antagonism to their positive records of the actual voting. Modern enquirers have either done violence to clear passages of these two historians, or, in the attempt to avoid this necessity, have, like one of the most recent authorities, Plüss, heaped revolution on revolution. Our author maintains with great plausibility that Livy, fairly treated, gives no support to the generally accepted scheme of Pantagathus. For instance, the voting was continuous, *not* successive, class after class, as that scheme requires; nor did the equites vote in a body immediately after the *centuria praerogativa*.

The most important difficulties in the way of the new doctrine are boldly faced. The undoubted predominance of the patricians in the Comitia for many centuries is accounted for by pointing to the great numbers of their clients and dependents among the plebs itself. With the votes of these the nobles needed no electoral engine (*Wahlmaschine*) so cunningly devised as to make victory a mechanical certainty. It may be noted that, probably from want of space, no attempt is made to account for the persistent recollection at Rome of the Servian class-system, nor is the evidence from inscriptions which Mommsen adduces in *Die Römischen Tribus* explained away.

We must here take leave of the learned author, merely remarking that even the veteran student of early Roman history cannot fail to learn from this little tract.

JAMES S. REID.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Revue de Droit International et de la Législation Comparée. Organe de l'Institut de Droit International. 1874. 4me Livraison. (Londres, Bruxelles, Paris, &c.) The present number of this review is of unusual interest, as it contains an account of the proceedings of the Institute of International Law during its annual session held at Geneva in the autumn of 1874, as well as of its principal transactions. Among the latter may be mentioned an examination of the Three Rules of the Treaty of Washington from the pen of M. Charles Calvo, corresponding member of the Institute of France, with a report from Professor Bluntschli, of Heidelberg, on the same subject; a report prepared by Professor Mancini, of the University of Rome, in conjunction with Professor Aser, of Amsterdam, on the existing law of domicile, and on the assimilation of law as regards marriage, succession, and foreign judgments; and the substance of the deliberations of the Institute on the most convenient system of procedure to be adopted in the conduct of international arbitrations. The proceedings of the Institute will be resumed at the Hague on August 25 of the present year. In addition, Mr. John Westlake, Q.C., has contributed a second article, which completes his very useful digest of the judgments of the English Courts on questions of private international law during the eight years intervening between November 2, 1865, and the Long Vacation of 1873. Dr. Geyer, of the University of Munich, has also furnished a second article, completing his examination of the new Code of Criminal Procedure adopted in Austria, which he regards as a work of real progress, and in many respects a step in advance of the criminal procedure of the most enlightened States. The Review concludes with an article, by Dr. Kasperek, of the University of Cracow, on the civilising effects in Galicia of the new laws reviving the use of the Polish and the Ruthenian tongues in the schools and in the universities, as well as in the Courts of Law and in various branches of the administration. The question how best to deal with the great diversity of tongues which prevails within the Austrian Empire, has been long a problem of very difficult solution for the Central Government of Vienna. It has, in later times, wisely solved the difficulty by regulating the diversity instead of struggling ineffectually to suppress it. The Bibliography which is appended to the Review, includes a series of interesting notices of works recently published on juridical subjects, among which we may mention the following works of English writers: Sir Henry S. Maine's *Ancient Law*, Professor Sheldon Amos's *Lectures on International Law*, Mr. Henry Richard's *Historical Retrospect of the Triumph of Law*, and Mr. W. E. Hall's *Rights and Duties of Neutrals*. We select these works from a list of forty-four publications, as showing that English juridical writings are daily attracting increased attention on the continent of Europe.

On Heredity and Hybridism. By Serjeant Cox. (Longmans.) There is an interesting resemblance between the views of Mr. Serjeant Cox and those of Aristophanes, as reported in Plato's *Symposium*. That humourist, in an after-dinner speech upon the cause of love, asserted that human animals had originally two pair of legs and arms, and two faces, but that Jupiter having occasion to punish them and to reduce their strength, cleft them in twain. He then made men and women of the segments, and dispersed them. Each section thenceforward sought its fellow, and when two of these happened to meet they mutually embraced, longing to be reunited. Mr. Serjeant Cox, writing as soberly as any judge, on a kindred subject, proounds a theory of no less scientific value and of even greater simplicity. The fact is impressed upon him that man is a duplex structure, formed of two distinct halves, joined together, and he observes

"on closer inspection, that all other animals are so

made. . . . Then I bethought me, is there any other universal fact which might have some bearing upon this universal fact? Reflecting, the thought occurred to me that there is such a fact—namely, this, that two parents are required for the production of every organised being. . . . The conclusion instantly flashed upon me. . . . Two parents are required, because the body is constructed of two parts." In short, he ascribes one half of the body to one parent, and the other to the other; and he takes much pleasure in showing how the fact of the hemispheres of the brain being in direct nervous connexion with the opposite sides of the body, must tend to fit and match its otherwise heterogeneous halves. It does not appear which side comes from the father, or which from the mother; neither is it perfectly clear whether the halving is, in heraldic language, *party per pale*, or whether, taking into consideration the aforesaid cross action of the brain, the blazon should not run:—*Quarterly*; first and fourth derived (say) from the mother; second and third from the father. It would be curious to inquire how many parents Mr. Serjeant Cox supposes to co-operate in generating a star-fish.

It may be well to mention, that persons who desire to read a concise and really scientific exposition of what has recently been made out by Balbiani and other microscopists concerning generation, will find what they want in the first part of the recent lectures of M. Claude Bernard. The part in question is published in Nos. 13, 14 and 15 of the *Revue Scientifique*, 1874, (Paris: Baillière), which may easily be had by book post; the price of each number is half a franc.

The Gentleman Cadet: his Career and Adventures at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich: a Tale of the Past. By Lieut.-Col. A. W. Drayson, R.A., F.R.A.S. (Griffith & Farran.) The class of books to which this narrative belongs merits a wide circulation among English families where there are boys growing up for the professional world. Few means are more simple, and perhaps few more efficacious, for setting the current of young ambition in a right direction, than the perusal of well-expressed, healthy stories illustrating an experience likely to be the reader's own, and pointing to worthy results placed within his reach if endowed with a fair amount of natural ability. Nor is Colonel Drayson's volume interesting to boys alone. There is matter in it for the sober consideration of full-grown, thoughtful men, especially of army legislators and educational reformers. It is, moreover, readable throughout, for those who read simply to be amused.

The miseries of a cramming establishment, as it existed thirty years ago, are graphically described; and though these have not yet been removed by the introduction of that honest and intelligent supervision which is indispensable to meet the requirements of the time, it is to some extent the fault of parents themselves if boys are now left to the miseries of a "Hostler," or if they do not avail themselves of the services of a "Rouse."

Colonel Drayson describes Woolwich as it was; and it is with no unfriendly hand that he shows good cause for the reform which has happily been working in this and contemporary institutions of similar stamp, whether military or otherwise. Addiscombe, now among the things of the past, had many of the characteristics of the more generally known school for engineers and artillerymen. True that its "neux" was, in local parlance, a "green;" but the position and barrenness of privilege of both were alike; and its "old cadet" was, nominally, as well as in relative superiority and exclusiveness, the "old cadet" of Woolwich.

Let us hope, however, that we are not running, or have not yet run, into an opposite extreme, destructive of certain sturdier attributes which should distinguish even the best read and most intellectual soldier. Willingly do we accept the flat that—

"taking it all in all, at the present time the Royal

Military Academy at Woolwich, is perfect of its kind, and the training given there will compare favourably with that of any military college on the Continent."

But we must not lose sight of the sentence immediately preceding, which we quote *in extenso*:

"If there is a defect at the present time at Woolwich, it is that the cadet's comfort is too much cared for, and when he has, as he surely must have, even in peace time, to rough it, he will not, as we did, say, 'Well, it's better than being a cadet,' but he will probably compare the damp walls of a room in some fort with his snug room at the Academy, and the absence of many luxuries will be felt the more, because as a mere cadet they were considered essential for him."

SIR B. BURKE's *Peerage and Baronetage* seems to grow more bulky every year, and bids fair to rival the London Directory in dimensions. This increase in size is not so much due to additions recently made to the ranks of the Peerage and Baronetage as to the fuller particulars which the compiler has given with reference to the descent of each title. In fact, the conspicuous merit of Sir Bernard Burke's work is, that it is not a mere chronicle of the births, deaths and marriages of the aristocracy, but is rather a carefully written history of the noble families of Great Britain. It explains by what services or under what circumstances each honour has been acquired, and it thus enables the reader to see that the vitality of our Peerage is due to the fact that its ranks have ever been constantly recruited from the people. It is an institution not a caste, and hence its usefulness and authority. Of course, Sir Bernard's work is not exempt from errors, and he will thank us for drawing attention to one of some importance into which he, in common with other peerage writers, has fallen. It is asserted by these authorities that the present Viscount Falkland deduces his descent in an unbroken line from "Falkland, the brave, the generous, the just," who fell at Newbury in 1643. Such, however, is not the case. The issue of the great Lord Falkland terminated in Anthony Cary, fifth lord, who died in 1694 (see *Evelyn's Diary*), and the title then passed to Lucius Henry Cary, grandson of the Hon. Patrick Cary, who was the patriot's youngest brother. This Patrick Cary ought not to be omitted, for he was a man of no common kind, and his poems (edited by Sir Walter Scott in 1810) contain some passages of great beauty.

MR. THOMAS TYLER's *Philosophy of Hamlet* (Williams and Norgate), is that "with regard to the state of things in the world, and especially with respect to the moral condition of mankind," the philosophy of the play is pessimistic. Still, notwithstanding the general depravity, and the harsh and ungenial conditions of human life, all actions and all events are under the control of a superintending Providence. Man must execute the purpose of a Higher Power. This, however true (for one side of the play), is surely not new. Mr. Tyler misses the original optimism of Hamlet, and the cause that turned it to pessimism—his mother's unfaithfulness to his father's memory—and made him doubt Ophelia too. On this point Timon is the character to compare with Hamlet.

EDITOR.

NOTES AND NEWS.

WE regret to learn that Mr. J. Langton Sanford has been obliged through ill health to abandon his intention of writing *The Stuarts and the Puritan Revolution* in the "Epochs of History Series." The preparation of the volume has been handed over to Mr. S. R. Gardiner, and it will probably appear early in next year.

A SPIRITED proposal is about to be made by Jesus College, Oxford, which, if accepted by the University, will help to remove a standing reproach to it. Considering how important the Keltic element is in the population of this country, the absence of a Chair of the Keltic languages

and literature at Oxford is only too palpable evidence of the way in which the interests of learning have been allowed to drop out of sight there. Mr. Matthew Arnold pleaded eloquently in behalf of such a professorship some years ago, and the Society of Jesus College is now prepared to found one, should the University be willing to increase the emoluments which the College can set apart for the purpose. The composition of the Board of Electors will of course be a matter of anxiety to the promoters of the scheme, who naturally desire that a scholar, and the best scholar available, should be secured for the new Chair. Past experience has unfortunately shown, however, that official and educational interest, rather than scholarship, has sometimes been considered to constitute the best claim to the post of an Oxford Professor.

THE first edition of Mr. Sayce's *Principles of Comparative Philology* is out of print, and a new and revised edition will shortly appear.

WE understand that the larger part of the third edition of Mr. Moncure D. Conway's *Sacred Anthology* has been purchased by a gentleman of this country and presented to the Brahmo-Somaj of India. In consequence of this Mr. Conway will at once bring out a fourth edition, which will contain a new and extended preface. This work has run through two editions in America, and is already largely used as a lectionary in theistic pulpits both in America and England.

THE English Dialect Society has just issued to its members the remainder of its publications for 1873 and 1874, comprising ten reprinted glossaries and the first part of the list of works in and on our dialects. Almost the whole burden of the preparation for press—and a heavy one it must have been—has fallen on the Society's energetic director, Mr. Skeat, who shows his usual remarkable care in presenting the information with entire accuracy and in the most easily accessible shape. The principal glossaries now re-published are the valuable ones by Ray, two centuries ago; among the minor word-lists are glossaries of Derbyshire lead-mining terms, giving some account of the curious mineral customs still in force in that county. The bibliographical list will prove of great service, many dialectical works being hardly known out of their own period and district; we are glad that Mr. Skeat has secured the help of local investigators, so as to render it tolerably complete. Altogether, the Society is well fulfilling its objects, and we hope that those interested in them who have not yet joined it will do so at once; the work to be done already threatens to overtake its resources, and it must be remembered that we shall not have our dialects with us always—or, indeed, much longer.

AT its last meeting the Royal Historical Society elected as honorary members the Rev. Dr. Moffat, the eminent missionary; J. J. A. Worsaae, the celebrated Danish archaeologist; Ton Sigurdsson, President of the Icelandic Parliament; and Professor Meldahl, Director of the Royal Academy of Art, Copenhagen.

MR. DANIEL HANBURY's death, in the prime of life and in the midst of his learned labours, is a sad and irreparable loss to pharmacological science in England. He has been well known for the last twenty years as the author of a series of monographs, equally remarkable for their scholarship and scientific value, on the principal drugs of the Pharmacopoeia. The Royal Society's Catalogue of Scientific Papers contains a list of his chief papers down to 1863, and our readers will find most of those published by Mr. Hanbury since that date enumerated in the ACADEMY of November 14 last year. Mr. Hanbury was one of the editors of the *Pharmacopoeia of India*, and last year published, jointly with Professor Flückiger, of the University of Strassburg, his *Pharmacographia*, or history of the principal drugs of vegetable origin found in Great

Britain and British India, which was reviewed in the ACADEMY, in the article to which we have above alluded. Mr. Hanbury's zeal in the pursuit of his favourite science is well shown by the fact that he made two special trips into Italy to complete the information which he gives in this work under the article *Manna*. He had his correspondents everywhere, and there is not a country in the world where he will not be missed by some enthusiastic student of pharmacology. Mr. Hanbury died on the 22nd ult., very unexpectedly, at his house on Clapham Common, and was buried last Saturday in the Friends' burying-ground at Wandsworth. A paper by him will be found in another part of our present issue.

A NEW book on Arnold of Brescia has appeared, *Arnaldo da Brescia e la Rivoluzione romana del XII. secolo*, by Giovanni de Castro (Livorno: Vigo, 1875). In the absence of any details about his hero to be found in contemporary authorities or documents, Signor de Castro has striven to give a vivid picture of the age in which he lived, perhaps over-estimating a little its influence upon Arnold himself.

THE *Nuova Antologia* for March contains an interesting article, by Signor A. C. Casetti, on Boccaccio at Naples. Signor Casetti attempts to give us an accurate version of the somewhat obscure story of Boccaccio's connexion with Fiametta. He agrees with most former authorities in supposing her to have been Maria, the natural daughter of King Robert of Naples, and not, as some have supposed, Maria, sister of Queen Joanna. Signor Clemente Lupi contributes a long article on the arrangement and organisation of archives; he has studied the question in England and especially in France, and is most favourably impressed with the methods employed in Paris.

SIGNORI GIUSEPPE RIGUTINI and Pietro Fanfani have brought out their *Vocabolario Italiano della Lingua parlata* (Firenze, 1875), a book which has apparently been expected with much interest. Its leading idea is to maintain the identity of the spoken with the written language, and to oppose those who speak of "repudiating the language of the writers." They wish to keep out from the language French words which are not legitimately derived from Latin for the expression of new ideas, and above all new and foreign constructions as well as those fluctuating expressions which come and go with fashion.

COLONEL J. L. CHESTER writes to point out that our reviewer was in error in attributing the discovery of the name of Milton's mother to Professor Masson. The credit of the discovery is due to Colonel Chester himself, as expressly stated by Professor Masson in a note on page x. of the "Memoir of Milton" prefixed to the "Golden Treasury" edition of Milton's Poetical Works.

OUR German friends have just started at Liegnitz a periodical of a wholly novel character. It is called *The Anticritic* (*Der Antikritiker*), and its object is to give authors an opportunity of answering adverse reviews and of criticising their critics. Hostile criticism and inappreciative criticism are, it would seem, the two enemies which are checking the free expansion of literary activity in Germany; and since authors are generally somewhat exacting personages, the critics are likely to have a bad time of it. Herr Nehring, the editor, will publish all communications which are paid for, those only excepted which might involve him in a suit for libel; and he looks forward to a healthy result to literature from this new experiment, "since the vital air of all intellectual activity is Freedom, and nothing but Freedom!"

AN essay on the distribution of landed property in England, reviewing the writings of several English economists, has been published by Dr. Wilhelm Roscher, the celebrated author and Professor of Political Economy at Leipzig, under the title *Der neue Umschwung in den englischen Ansichten vom Werthe des Bauernstandes*. He

arrives at the conclusion that the pathology of the English writers whose works he reviews is excellent, but so much cannot be said for their therapeutics. They fully establish that the disappearance of a landowning peasantry is a serious evil, but fail in the discovery of any efficacious remedy. Germany, he says, has still such a peasantry, and the future of the German nation depends on its preservation. Dr. Roscher might add that in a recent debate in the Prussian Parliament, the Finance Minister, Camphausen, stated that he had been brought up in a province the soil of which is extraordinarily subdivided among the peasantry, and he had all his life upheld the maxim that the subdivision (Parzellierung) of landed property is one of the first interests of agriculture. So long, he continued, amid loud applause, as the administration of the State domains was entrusted to him, he would do all that lay in his power for that end.

ACCORDING to a decree of the old Council of the German Confederation, which has been recently confirmed, and which settles the organisation of the general board of direction for the editing and publication of the *Monumenta Germaniae*, the Academies of Science at Vienna, Berlin and Munich are each entitled to nominate two members. In conformity with this enactment, the Austrian Academy has selected two of its own body, Professor Sickel of Vienna, and Professor Stumpf Brentano of Innsbruck, to sit at the board.

THE last number of the *Preussische Jahrbücher* gives the concluding part of a series of articles entitled "Nordalbingische Studien," in which the writer, Dr. Nitsch, of Berlin, narrates at length and with much care the mediaeval history of those lands north of the Elbe which under the Valdemars of Denmark were included in a ducal principality under the name of Nordalbingia. The enormous influence exerted on the destinies of the whole of Scandinavia, including the Danish provinces of Jutland and Slesvig and the Holstein territories, by the civic republic of Lübeck in the fourteenth century, is vividly set forth in Dr. Nitsch's narrative of the course of events under Valdemar III. of Denmark, when his necessities, and the disturbed condition of Sweden and Norway under the feeble rule of Magnus Smek, made the Syndicate of Lübeck the real sovereigns of those lands, a large part of which was then and in the beginning of the fifteenth century held in pawn by the republic. The materials employed by Dr. Nitsch have been drawn chiefly from the Lübeck Chronicle and the archives of the city, which are now in process of publication, and of which he has made good use in elucidating the intricate and important question of the conflict carried on by Slesvig and Holstein against Denmark, over which the policy of the Hansers of Lübeck exerted so powerful an influence.

THE first number of a *General German Biography* in twenty volumes, to be completed in ten years at a cost of 240 Mark. for the entire work, has just been issued. This colossal undertaking is under the immediate supervision of Professors Ranke and Döllinger, who have undertaken to co-operate with the active editors, Herr von Liliencron, of Munich, and Dr. Wegele of Würzburg. The first number, which contains articles under Aa—Ahlefeldt, has been begun upon scale which threatens to carry the work to twice its projected size, if anything like a just proportion is to be maintained.

THE first annual series of the works published by the "General Society for German Literature" at Berlin has appeared. It includes a notice by F. Bodenstedt of "The Remains of Mirza Schaffy," and we observe that the same writer will contribute to the next year's issue a treatise on "Shakspere's Women," while R. Gosche is to write a critique on the "Life and Works of Jonathan Swift" for the same series.

WHEN half a century ago Friedrich Pertz planned the great cycle of European histories which was to appear under the direct supervision and editorship of Professors Heeren, Ukert and Giesebricht, a period of eight or at most ten years was fixed for the completion of the undertaking, which it was announced would consist of certainly not more than forty volumes. The present year is the forty-sixth that has recurred since, in 1829, the series was opened by the publication of the first volume of Pfister's *History of Germany*, and the first and second volumes of Leo's *History of the Italian States*; while the volumes issued under the date of 1875, which consist of the fourth volume of the *History of Poland*, by Dr. Caro, and the fifth volume of the *History of Sweden* by F. Carlson, bring the number of the separate volumes up to seventy-three. It was for this series that the eminent historian, the late Dr. Lappenberg, Keeper of the Archives of the City of Hamburg, wrote his *History of England under the Anglo-Saxon and the Anglo-Norman Kings* (translated by the late B. Thorpe), which has since been continued by Professor Reinhold Pauli to the death of Henry VII., and it is to be hoped that Dr. Pauli (who knows more than any foreigner, and all but a few Englishmen, of the history of the internal and external policy of this country) may be induced to carry on his masterly exposition to the later times of the Tudors and Stuarts; but as yet we do not hear that any provision has been made for the further prosecution of the *History of England*, which, like that of Denmark, Italy, and Spain, may, it is feared, remain incomplete.

We take the following bits of old London gossip from a series of news-letters addressed to Viscount Perceval, now preserved in the British Museum:—

"1 January 1729-30.

"It appears by the Weekly Bill of Mortality that 628 persons were buried last week, among whom were three aged between 90 & 100, & one of 102, & one of 104.

"When the Duke of Newcastle was last at his seat in Sussex he sent Coaches for some School Boys from Lewis to act *Cato* for his Entertainment; and so well approved of y^e performances that he gave the Master a Purse of Guineas & another to the Boys & ordered the Lad who performed the part of *Cato* to be sent to the University and maintained there at his Grace's expence.

"17 January 1729-30.

"Tis discoursed that a Duty of five shillings will be laid on every Pack of Cards and a Guinea on every pair of Dice, which if true may be of service to great numbers of his Ma^{ies} subjects of the Low Rank, whose Familys have too often been miserably reduced by Excessive Gameing.

"5 Feby. 1729-30.

"Yesterday the 4 Highwaymen who robbed the Tunbridge waggon and shott the carrier who dyed of his wounds at Lewisham were taken and committed to the Marshalsea in order to be tried next Assizes at Maidstone. To day the Prince & divers of the Nobility went a shooting in Richmond Park.

"26 Feby.

"Yesterday came on at Guildhall before the Lord Ch. Justice Raymond the Tryall between Miss Holt of Hackney Plaintiff & Knox Ward Clarenceux King at Arms Defendant relateing to a promise of the Defendant to marry her . . . 14 letters from y^e Defendant were read all of them beginning with Dear Sally & ending with your affectionate serv^r Knox Ward . . . M^r Ward was a fine gentleman of 2000*l.* per annum & of a very fair character . . . The action was laid for 4000*l.* . . . The jury went out for about half an hour and bro^r in a verdict of 2000*l.* damage for ye Plaintiff.

"16 April 1730.

"Yesterday arrived an Express from Blandford with an acc^r of the Death of the Hon^{ble} Sir Thomas

Pengelly Lord Cheife Baron of y^e Court of Excheq^r, which is universally regretted for his profound learning in y^e Law, and his Impartiality and Justice. He was a Batchellour and Natural Son to Richard Cromwell, son of the Protector of that name.

"31 October 1730.

"The Rev^d Mr Ensden Poet Laureate dying a few days ago at his Living in Lincolnshire 'tis reported as if he will be succeeded by Mr Stephen Duck the Wiltshire thresher whose Poems tho' but lately printed have sold so extraord^y that the 7th edition thereof is now publ^d with some acc^r of his life, particularly that he had little or no learning bestowed on him, however the labour of his mind generally accompanied that of his body, that Milton was his companion both in the field & in the barn, that the Spectators were of singular use to him, & Bailey's Dictionary instructed him in the Signification of words, &c. . . . 'Tis demonstrable he walks in no other stile than those of his own Genius, w^{ch} renders him the admiration of y^e present age.

"5 Novr 1730.

"The R^t Hon^{ble} S^r Rob^t Walpole is expected in Town next week from Norfolk whence we are informed that he keeps open house for all comers & goers at his seat at Houghton, & that the people resort thither from all parts in such numbers y^e tis computed his expenses amount to near £1500 a week—the whole of which must rise to a handsome sum, but however to no more than what he can well afford."

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

SIGNOR GUIDO CORA, a gentleman of scientific attainments, editor of the Italian geographical periodical *Cosmos*, has been recently exploring some of the less known and brigand-haunted districts of Epirus and Albania. After visiting Yanina he took passage in a Turkish man-of-war for Tripoli, where he collected interesting information on the subject of the caravan routes into the interior across the Sahara to the Sudan. Signor Cora proposes to contribute a detailed notice of his travels to the *Geographical Magazine*.

AMONG notes of travel, the recent exploit of a Russian officer, Captain M. N. Medvedofski, deserves record. This gentleman intends, during the ensuing summer, to follow the example of M. Zubowitz (the hero of the ride from Vienna to Paris), and ride from St. Petersburg to Vienna in twenty-one days at the rate of eighty-three versts *per diem*. In order, apparently, to get his hand in, he has, in company with a subaltern named Vyrodoft, undertaken a preliminary ride from St. Petersburg to Moscow (698 versts), a feat which was successfully accomplished in nine days. The horse ridden by Captain Medvedofski was a grey seven-year-old stallion, while his companion rode a bay horse from the Don country. Both the steeds acquitted themselves well, and were not distressed on arrival at Moscow, though the weather had been very severe, fifty degrees of frost having been experienced.

FROM the distinguished reputation of its leader, the approaching expedition of Professor Nordenskiold to Novaya Zemlya and Siberia promises a valuable harvest of scientific results. After making varied observations in the first-named locality, the Professor will visit the mouths of the Ob and Yenisei, and journeying up one of these rivers, thence return home. Should he find it practicable to join on his work to that of Middendorf at the mouth of the Taimyr river, it would be a matter of congratulation. Part of the Yenisei estuary was surveyed in 1866 by Professor Schmidt; but an examination of the coast line from the Sea of Kara eastward will still be of great service.

AN interesting experiment is about to be made in Sicily. A great similarity has been observed to exist between the soil and climate of Sicily and

Japan, and this has encouraged the Italian Government to make trial of growing the tea plant in the former island. Seeds and full directions for culture have been obtained through the Japanese consul, and the result of the experiment is awaited with some anxiety, Spain and Greece being similarly situated as regards latitude and climatic conditions, and so equally interested in the success of the scheme.

THE writer of an article in Dr. Petermann's *Mittheilungen* on Livingstone's journeys in Africa draws attention to the number of expeditions at present engaged in exploring different parts of that continent. Roudaire, Duveyrier and others are investigating the question of creating an inland sea in Algiers; Largeau, undeterred by the death of Douraux-Dupré, has started with the hope of gaining the prize offered by the Paris Society in 1855 for a scientific journey from Algeria by way of Timbuktu to Senegal; Savorgnan de Brazza proposes to follow up the work of De Compiegne and Marche along the Ogowai River; Stanley has undertaken a new journey to the equatorial lakes; while Colonel Gordon, with the assistance of Messrs. Watson and Chippendale, Colonel Long and Herr Marno, is in a fair position to examine both the Albert and Victoria lakes. Two expeditions, under the command of Colonels Purdy and Colston respectively, have ascended the Nile, the first with the object of improving the wells and digging fresh ones along the caravan route between Selimeh and Darfur, and thence going on to explore the Sobat river; while the second is instructed to repair to Debbeh in order to see if some directer route cannot be devised between the Nile and Darfur, after which it will assist in surveying Darfur, and from thence, in company with Purdy's party, repair to Fashoda on the White Nile to refit and receive instructions from Colonel Gordon as to their future operations, which will probably include the examination of the Albert Nyanza and the territories adjoining its western bank as far south as possible. A third party, under an engineer named Mitchell, has started from Cairo with the intention of making a geological survey of part of Nubia and the eastern Sudan, between the Nile and the Red Sea, as far as the Sobat river. From the west coast the German African Expedition will shortly make their advance along three lines into the interior, and from the east Lieutenant Cameron has successfully journeyed as far as Lake Tanganyika, the long-disputed question of its outlet being at last set at rest by him.

DR. PETERMANN has published a letter which he has received from Captain David Gray, advocating the old theory of a practicable route to the Pole by way of Spitzbergen or East Greenland. Captain Gray takes particular exception to Admiral Sherard Osborn's emphatic declaration that the idea of an open route to the Pole in the direction of Novaya Zemlya is a mere hypothesis, neither founded on fact nor warranted by experience. He cites various instances of whaling captains and others having seen open water for a considerable distance to the north, and argues, both from this and from his own experience, that after continuous north-east winds the pack-ice is driven off the coast of Francis Joseph Land and the land to the north of it, and that a comparatively free channel will be found under the lee of these islands. With regard to the Greenland route, he urges that the same winds force the ice on to its eastern coast, but that the farther north one goes the more scattered this ice becomes (the process of dispersion being facilitated by an extensive range of ocean in every direction), and that any one forcing his way through this pack will find comparatively open water in the rear.

THE Messrs. Oldenburg, of Munich, have published in a collective form the "Letters from the Libyan Desert," written on the spot for the *Allgemeine Zeitung* by Dr. Karl Zittel. In his introduction the author refers to the mode of their

composition after a long day's march and under all the disturbing influences of camp life as grounds for indulgence on the part of his readers for the haste and the desultory tone which they occasionally display, and with a view of making his narrative as complete and satisfactory as possible, he has appended to the present collection a treatise on the history and early culture of the Libyan oases as still to be traced in their architectural and other remains.

WE are happy to hear that the latest communications received from the eminent traveller Dr. Nachtigal announce that a decided improvement has taken place in his health, which enables him to look forward with better founded hopes to the prospect of leaving Africa and returning to Europe in the course of the present summer.

FROM an official report on Tea Cultivation in India, we learn that "there have been lively disputes as to the first discoverer of tea in Assam, and the date of its discovery. It is probable that a Mr. C. A. Bruce, who commanded a division of gunboats in Upper Assam during the first Burmese war, brought down from Upper Assam some plants and seed of the indigenous plant in 1826, and he actually received a medal from the English Society of Arts. But his claim to have been the first discoverer of tea was disputed by a Captain Charlton, who asserted that the existence of tea in Assam had been first established by himself in 1832." However this may be, no immediate advantage was taken of the discovery, nor did it become known until 1834 that "the tea shrub had been found indigenous through a tract of country extending from Suddyah in our territory to the Chinese frontier province of Yunnan." A Tea Committee was appointed by Government in the same year, and "a supply of Chinese tea seed and young plants was also about this time obtained from China, which were found to succeed well in the soil of Upper Assam."

AT Niigata (Japan) it seems that the latest rage is one for breeding a kind of gold-fish called *Koi*, whereof the body is white and the head only a light red. A fish a foot long is reported to fetch 35 "yen" (about 7*l. 10s.*). The reason for this extraordinary fancy, we are told by a contemporary in Japan, is that the rumour has been started that gold can be extracted from the scales, and some people have in consequence turned their fields into fish-ponds, and hope to get as much as ten thousand yen from this source.

IN a recently published memorandum on the supply of teak and other timbers in the Burmese markets, the Inspector-General of Forests observes:—

"The Cuban and Mexican difficulties gave rise to a sudden demand for the light scented red-wood known as 'bastard cedar' (the *teak* of India). . . . At the same time close red-wood, *Thitká*, or *Kathitká*, was exported as 'bastard mahogany,' for furniture, and fetched a good price. It has no connexion, as a species, with *Thitkado*, but is a new species of the *Liliaceae*, given by Kurz as *Pentace Burmanica*. . . . There are red-woods of other sorts; some might be liked better even than *thitkado* and *thitká*. There is the *thingán* (*Hopea speciosa*), a wood heavier than teak, and which lasts under water far better. The *thingán* does not float; but that could be overcome by the use of bamboos. I do not think that it is harder to float than the 'sál' of India. Moreover, it grows abundantly on the Tavoy coast and islands. . . . Again, the wood of a rather common tree, the *Anán* (*Fagraea fragrans*), behaves so well under water that it hardens, and the natives, with pardonable exaggeration, say it 'becomes stone.' Such wood would be invaluable for canal works, piles, &c. Then we have the *padouk* (*Pterocarpus*), a beautiful, hard, heavy wood."

Although it is not exactly connected with the subject-matter of his memorandum, Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell suggests, in conclusion, that there might possibly be a demand for the scented wood-oil of the *Dipterocarpus alata* (Kanyen-si, Bur-

mese), or for black varnish from the *Melanorrhœa*. "The former," he says, "could be produced on the Mergui and Tavoy coasts in almost any quantity."

EDGAR QUINET AND AMÉDÉE ACHARD.

ONE of the last *Irreconcileables* died last Saturday. With a mind somewhat mystically bent, with a strong passion for historical research, with nearly all the aptitudes and characteristics of the book-lover and closet-philosopher, Edgar Quinet yet managed to play an active part in the modern political history of France, and to leave an example of constancy to aim and principle which is daily growing more rare among his co-religionists and contemporaries. To the mass of Frenchmen his literary labours are little known: they are too abstruse to appeal to the general public which prefers to learn revolutionary philosophy in the pages of Eugène Sue and the *Misérables*; and in the schools where they might have been useful, his books were long regarded with apprehensive disfavour by the servants of the Imperial scheme of education. Like Littré, Quinet was commonly regarded as the illustrious representative of liberal scholarship, and his mass of erudition chiefly prized for the weight it gave to his political opinions.

Quinet, the son of one of the Revolutionary war commissioners, was born in February, 1803. His studies were completed in Germany, at Heidelberg, whence he returned with an essay on Herder, and a translation of the *Philosophy of the History of Humanity* which immediately secured him so high a place among French *savants* that he was at twenty-five appointed a member of the scientific commission despatched to the Morea in 1828. One of the results of this expedition was his volume *De la Grèce Moderne et de ses Rapports avec l'Antiquité*, a work to which nearly all later writers on the subject, notably About and Flourens, have owned themselves to be considerably indebted. From this moment his productions succeeded each other with marvellous rapidity, the most noticeable appearing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, under the titles: "De l'Avenir des Religions," "De la Révolution et de la Philosophie," "Du Génie des Traditions épiques de l'Allemagne et du Nord," "De l'Allemagne et de la Révolution," "De l'Art en Allemagne." Nearly all these works were revelations to the French university world, which had consistently disdained and neglected the results of German research ever since the wars of the first Republic. Some time before this M. Quinet had conceived the idea—if not the plan, for that remained in a very chaotic state—of an *Épopée démocratique*—a species of humanitarian epic such as Hugo has faintly foreshadowed in his announcement of the last part of the *Légende des Siècles*. The famous mystical drama *Ahasvérus* was the first instalment of the *Épopée*. The author announced it as "the History of the World, of God in the World, and finally of Doubt in the World." It excited keen interest, and was promptly interdicted by the Vatican; but reading it for the first time by the light of our own days, one finds it difficult to account for the popularity, if not for the papal embargo. As a theological essay the work is vague, and occasionally puerile; as a poem it has about the same merits as the *Henriade*—that is to say, the merits of a narcotic. Indeed, its chief component parts might be aptly defined as the poetry of Voltaire's epic and the theology of *Festus*. It was followed by two more democratic poems, *Napoléon* and *Prométhée*. The Napoleonic epic was subsequently illustrated and explained by a prose work—*Le Champ de Waterloo*.

It is by these anti-Imperialist writings that the "Father of Democracy," as M. Gambetta has somewhat grandiloquently called his friend, exercised the deepest and widest influence on the French nation. He was the first historian who ventured to lay sacrilegious hands on the Colonnes,

the little cocked hat, the camp bed, the *ridingote grise*, all the august symbols of Imperialism that appeared destined to enter into the traditions of the French people like Roland's Durandal and the white crest of Navarre. He was the first to show a glimpse of Caesar without the hat and without the redingote, scoff at him as a vain homunculus, and sharply criticise him as a general. There was originality and audacity in such an enterprise undertaken at such a time. It was an attempt to separate Liberalism and Bonapartism which took many sincere democrats by surprise, and doubtless won over not a few Philippists, in spite of the vigorous attacks the author was continually making against the Constitutional *régime* as practised by M. Guizot. At any rate, in 1842 M. Quinet obtained a seat at the Collège de France as Professor of the Literature and Languages of Southern Europe. He used his tribune as a standpoint from which he might hurl denunciations at the Jesuits' pulpits. With Michelet he was the most determined hater of secret priest rule, and the two together made an eloquent plea for secular education in the famous work *Les Jésuites*. The Government prohibited Quinet's lectures in 1846, and having been elected deputy in the following year, he retaliated on the Government by preaching loudly and eloquently the popular doctrines of electoral reform. He took part in the street war of 1848, and "inaugurated the Republic at the Collège de France in the seat of one of the King's readers." Subsequently he naturally took an important and energetic part in the labours of the Constituent and Legislative Chambers, where he consistently voted with the Extreme Left. His works during this period were *Les Révoltes d'Italie*, *La Croisade autrichienne, française, napolitaine et espagnole contre la République romaine*; *L'Etat de siège*, and other political pamphlets. He was expelled from France at the time of the *coup d'état*, with Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, and other leaders of the Left, and, like them, he refused to avail himself of the general amnesty of 1859.

M. Quinet wrote in Brussels, where he took refuge, a number of political *opuscula* and a few works of permanent importance, such as *The Foundation of the Republic of the United Provinces*, *Philosophy of French History*, *La Révolution religieuse au XIX^e Siècle*, and *Merlin l'Enchanteur*, a philosophical allegory. His later life is sufficiently well known. His work, *La Révolution*, was issued in 1865, and reached a fifth edition in three years. He returned to France at the downfall of the Empire, and was the third on the list of Radical members for Paris. There are a number of interesting details concerning his life and works in the *Souvenirs d'Exil*, published a year ago by his wife, the daughter of the Moldavian poet Assaki, whom he married at Brussels in 1854.

M. Quinet was a mediocre orator. His political foresight was quick but not remarkably profound. He will be chiefly remembered as one of the first assailers of the *Légende Napoléonienne*, and as the writer who has done most to familiarise the French mind with German culture in literature, art, and science. He was preparing an important historical work when he died.

By the death of M. Amédée Achard, French provincial circulating libraries have lost one of their most respected purveyors. You see his name at every page of the dreary dogseared catalogues of Contenin and Carpentras—where there is not Alexandre Dumas (an appalling enumeration one always skips), there seems to be Amédée Achard. He was one of those workers in the field of fiction whom the indulgent critic, averse to breaking butterflies, invariably calls "prolific" and "laborious." The terms were certainly merited in the case of the author of *Belle-Rose*. From the date of his first contributions to the *Sémaphore de Marseille* to that of his death, last week, his pen was incessantly at work. Born at Marseilles in 1814, M. Achard at first followed the tradition of his family and engaged in com-

mercial pursuits, which led him, at the age of twenty, to Algeria, as the founder of an important agricultural enterprise. This, however, he abandoned in a year, to become the *chef de cabinet* of the Prefect of the Hérault, and subsequently to try his fortune in Paris. He became a contributor to *Vert-Vert*, a small satiric journal, the *Charivari* and the *Entr'acte*. Later on we find him writing "Courriers de Paris" and "Lettres parisiennes"—that semipaternal resource of literary mediocrity—in the new *Époque*; and in 1846, with Alexandre Dumas (who attracted more attention than the prince), he accompanied the Duc de Montpensier to Spain as historiographer of the royal wedding festivities. On his return *Belle-Rose*—his masterpiece—was published, and the author was decorated. Like nearly all his colleagues of the *feuilleton* and the one-franc sensational novel, M. Achard attempted to make capital out of the Revolution of 1848. He espoused the cause of "Order" as a royal historiographer was bound to do—unlike Alexandre Dumas, who boasted in his *Mémoires* that the dethronement of Louis Philippe was one of the eight hundred works of the author of *Monte Cristo*. Both Achard's brothers were killed at his side on the barricades. In 1849 M. Achard attached himself to the *Assemblée Nationale*. There he published his historical romance, *La Chasse royale*. In the following year the most curious episode of his life occurred. M. Fiorentino, a Franco-Neapolitan critic and dramatist, had undertaken some literary enterprises which drew upon him the censure of the Société des Gens de Lettres. A sharp quarrel ensued, at the end of which Fiorentino announced his intention of exterminating the Société one by one in alphabetical order. M. Achard's unfortunate name rendered him the first victim. He was very grievously wounded by the critic; but the Société was thenceforth left in peace.

M. Achard wrote several pieces, among which *Par les Fenêtres*, an amusing farce, and *Souvent Femme varie*, a poetical drama, are the most often played. His principal romances are *Les Petits-fils de Lovelace*, *La Robe de Nessus*, a tale of fashionable Parisian life, the *Clos Pommier*, *Les Vocations*, *Noir et Blanc*, *La Traite des Blondes*. His last work, *Souvenirs d'Insurrections*, is an interesting account of the recollections of a man who had passed through three revolutions and half-a-dozen popular risings. Octave Feuillet has been called the "petit Musset des familles"; M. Achard might be defined as a Dumas revised and chastened for the use of boarding-schools.

EVELYN JERROLD.

GEORGE HERBERT'S PRESENTATION TO BEMERTON.

EVERY admirer of George Herbert is well acquainted with Isaak Walton's charming story of Herbert's presentation to Bemerton, and knows how in April, 1630, the King with Laud and the rest of the Court was at Salisbury or Wilton, how Laud with great difficulty persuaded Herbert to accept the living, and how to strike the iron while it was hot, a tailor was sent for from Salisbury to make a suit of canonical clothes for the incumbent. To anyone acquainted with the period there is something very suspicious in the story. Charles was not accustomed to go on progress in April, and in that particular year both he and Laud can be shown to have been in London on some days in April. Curiously enough the story finds its refutation in the original presentation which was long ago printed from the Patent Rolls by Rymer (xix. 258), from which it appears that the presentation was made out on April 16 at Westminster, not at Salisbury or Wilton. Moreover Herbert is there described not as "clerk" but simply as Master of Arts, from which it follows that he was a layman when presented to Bemerton, in spite of Walton's statement that he had been ordained a deacon some years before. Mr. Grosart's belief that he was a layman when he received the Lincoln prebend is thus more than justified.

Though the details of Walton's story fall to the ground, the essential part is made more probable than before. Substitute a London for a Salisbury tailor and there is no further difficulty.

SAMUEL R. GARDINER.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION OF 1762.

THEODOR VON LUDERS was the Russian chargé d'affaires at the English Court during the reigns of Peter III. and Catherine II. Some of his papers recently came into my hands, and on looking over them I found the following account of the Russian revolution in June 1762, in which Peter was deposed. The original is in Spanish, and is entitled "Relacion de la Revolucion de Rusia sucedida en el dia 9 (28) de Julio (Junio) de 1762 y Siguientes en que fue destronado el Emperador Pedro tercero por su esposa la Emperatriz que subio al trono con el nombre de Cathalina Segunda."

There is also an English translation, from which the following is printed. It seems to be an account by some Spanish official of what actually took place, and it differs in some respects from the account given of the revolution in the *Annual Register* for that year:—

"On the 9th July (28th June) at about eight in the morning, the Empress arrived here incognito, in a chaise drawn by two horses, accompanied by two subaltern officers and a female attendant, from the town of Peterhoff, where 'tis said she had been confined in her palace since the night of the 7th, whence she escaped by a window; she stopped at the quarters of the regiment of Ismaolefski Guards, of which the Hetman is colonel, thence she went to those of Preobrasinski, then to the regiment of Horse Guards, of which Prince George is colonel, afterwards to the corps of artillery, and then in succession to the rest of the troops. She convoked the Synod and ecclesiastical body, with other persons of distinction, and in the church of Casan, which is the principal one, everything necessary was prepared for Her Majesty to take the usual oaths.

"This church is in the street in which I reside; such sudden and important events and their novelty caused a confusion not to be described. About nine or ten in the morning, I observed an extraordinary uproar and noise; waiting the event, I saw the regiment of horse-guards, hurrying without order towards the Summer Palace, which is in front of my house, and is the residence of the Grand Duke Paulo Petrowitz. They surrounded the troop assembled to relieve guard there; this was done so quickly that they overturned each other, many men and horses fell down and were run over; most of the men were uncombed, others half dressed, and many without hats. With the same haste they entered the palace, and not finding room through the gate, they tore away the garden fences, which were of wood, entered, and surrounded the palace.

"At the same time, and with the same haste, the foot guards passed by my house and the adjoining streets, followed by some ammunition wagons; the men were all uncombed, some without hats, hair in disorder, without shoes or gaiters, and some without uniform; but all had muskets, bayonets, sabres, and cartridge boxes; many loaded on their way; others to save time seized on the carts and wagons of the peasants which they found in the streets, and got into them; all appeared in high spirits, and proceeded towards the Stone Palace; a great number of workmen, mechanics, and peasants, armed with axes, also assembled themselves about the church of Casan and the palace.

"Whilst the guards were doing this, an old Berlin and four badly caparisoned horses, with two postillions, and a servant in lead-coloured liveries, apparently belonging to some officer, came out of the garden gate of the Summer Palace, at about half-past ten o'clock, surrounded by 500 horse guards commanded by Colonel Melesins, lieutenant-colonel of the bombardiers of artillery. In the Berlin was the Grand Duke in a cap and undress, accompanied by his tutor, General Panin, and by the Chamberlain Teploff, who conducted him to the church of Casan, where the Empress was waiting for him; after the oaths had been taken, they went out in an old coach, drawn by two bad white horses. Her Imperial Majesty and His Highness were accompanied by Count Rozamusky,

Hetman of the Ukraine, the Director-General of Artillery Villebois, and some others.

"In this manner the Empress and her son arrived at the new Stone Palace. In the great square in front the foot and horse guards were drawn up. The Empress was acknowledged Sovereign of all the Russias, and the Grand Duke as her successor, by the generals and other great officers of state in the accustomed manner and with the usual ceremonies.

"Leaving the palace, they then presented themselves to the troops, were joyfully proclaimed, acknowledged, and sworn to in due form—which was followed by reiterated *vivas* and acclamations from the people. In the meantime, at about 12 o'clock, a regiment of Cuirassiers, completely clothed and armed but without gurups (cruppers), passed at a quick pace from its quarters, through the Perspective street in front of my house, towards the Palace square, to perform the same ceremony, and at half-past 12 o'clock a piquet of the same regiment returned for its standards which were in the Summer Palace, whence they carried them to the new Stone Palace: and the same was done by all the others. Te Deum was then sung in the chapel of the palace, and the Empress and her son conducted in a rich carriage to the Winter Palace, where they remained the greater part of the day exposed to publick view, seated in a window looking to one of the principal streets.

"As yet nothing unfortunate has occurred, both army and people manifesting the utmost pleasure and even in the countenances of the poorest peasants there appeared satisfaction. The Empress harangued the troops, nobles and people, promising them a peaceful reign resembling that of the Empress Isabel. Prince George of Holstein was arrested by an officer of his own regiment, in defending himself he was wounded; and was afterwards placed in a calash, surrounded by soldiers, and secured in one of the rooms of the palace, whence he was taken to his own house under a strong guard, which remained there.

"The same fate befell the Prince of Holstein Beek, Governor General of Petersburg and 'tis said some others. The Lieut General of Police Baron Corf upon being arrested immediately joined the new party, and the Empress returned him his sword with her own hands.

"The necessary precautions in cases of a similar nature were now taken; the palace was filled with troops and artillery, and the streets leading to it; a battery of 12 guns was placed in the square, not far from the Summer Palace opposite my house, to command the avenues to the road from Moscow. But it was afterwards withdrawn to go to Oraniemboon where the deposed Emperor had retired with the Holsteiners and some other troops which had joined him.

"Between 9 and 10 at night the Empress mounted on horseback, dressed as a man, in the uniform of her guards, wearing the ribbon of the order of St. Andrew, and heading her troops on their march towards Oraniemboon.

"The manifesto published sets forth, that the Empress ascended the throne at the invitation of the people, and deposed the Emperor for despising religion, for the dangerous innovations he wished to make, and for the shameful peace he had just concluded with the bitterest enemy of the nation, Prussia, despising and sacrificing the glory acquired by its arms, and for totally changing the state contrary to its constitution, good customs, uses, and common weal.

"The ascent of the Empress to the throne was notified to the foreign ministers the same night. It is said by some that between 9 and 10 o'clock on this very night the Empress was to have been carried from Peterhoff, where she was confined, to a convent, and that her son, the Grand Duke Paulo Petrowitz, who had remained in the Summer Palace of this city, was to have shared the same fate. That in the morning the Emperor would have repudiated her, and at the same time taken the Camerfrau (Lady of the Bedchamber) Isabella (Elizabeth) Countess Woronzou for his wife and Empress. The chief promoters of the revolution were Count Rozamusky, Hetman of Ukraine, General Villebois, commandant of artillery, Prince Wolousky, who concluded the armistice on the 16th March of the present year with the King of Prussia, the chamberlain Iwan Iwanitz Schwalof; General Panin, tutor to the Grand Duke; the family of Orloff and the Princess Daosoff (Dashcoff), sister to Countess Woronzou, the above-mentioned Lady of

the Bedchamber. With respect to this Lady, the principal person employed in this intrigue, she is of very different mind. Not yet twenty years old, but has extraordinary abilities. She rode at the side of the Empress on horseback on her march to Oraniemboon.

"The plot began to be known by the treachery of a soldier, and upon his information on the part of the Czar, there was order given to examine one of the chief confidants of the Empress, an officer of the guards named Passicoff. This circumstance, and the moment being most favourable from the circumstance of the troops being well disposed (the first battalions being ordered to join the army, which they did with great reluctance), caused the springing of the mine and hastened the enterprise, the execution of which took place in the above-mentioned manner.

"10th July (29th June). It was known this evening that the Empress had remained in Krasnabak till four in the morning, and thence went to Strelna Muica, whence she sent a body of troops to seize on the person of the deposed Czar: upon its arrival the greatest part of the Russians abandoned him and joined her troops. He seeing himself without resource took the opinions of the principal persons of his party who had remained with him, amongst whom was Field-Marshal Count Munich, and it was decided that he had no choice left but to submit his fate to the mercy of his enemy, which would then be less severe. This he acceded to, asking for life, a pension, and liberty to retire to Holstein with the Countess Elizabeth (Isabel). He acknowledged the Empress as his sovereign, and sent her his sword; to this some particulars are added, which at present it is not easy to relate.

"General Count Viere was arrested at Cronstadt, where he went on the part of the Emperor to gain the fleet and port to his side, but the Admiral Falitzin arrived at the same time with the orders of the Empress, which were obeyed. Cronstadt is an island opposite Oraniemboon at about half an hour's sail from it.

"We have heard the cannon of Peterhoff; 'tis said to be a salute in honor of the day. The Empress is now there.

"The declaring herself Colonel of the Regiment of Horse Guards, appointing Prince Wolkonski her lieutenant-colonel, and the recall of Count Bestucheff Rurain (formerly Chancellor) from banishment, are her first acts.

"The foreign ministers and all the Court had been invited yesterday to Peterhoff, there to remain until the 11th, for the ceremonial of the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, in consequence of which the deposed Czar at that time, ignorant of what passed in the capital, came from Oraniemboon to Peterhoff between 11 and 12, with the greatest part of his court: finding the Empress was not there, he began to take precautions, although uncertain of what would happen; he sent orders to St. Petersburg, but as the bearers arrived in the city they either joined the new party, or were taken to the fortress or other places of security; finding himself without resource, he returned to Oraniemboon, assembled his few remaining troops, did as has been related, and intrenched himself.

"To understand these movements you must know that the distances from Petersburg to the above-mentioned places are to Peterhoff 30 versts (wursts), to Oraniemboon 10 wursts, and something more: to Krasnabac, which is an inn, 9 wursts, and Strelna Muica, the royal fortress, is 7 wursts from Peterhoff towards Petersburg. Four or five wursts make one of our leagues.

"11th July (30th June). This morning the Empress returned in triumph to the city, which she entered on horseback, preceded by the cavalry and followed by the infantry; at about 12 she arrived at her Spring palace, which, as I have before said, is opposite my house. On the staircase, all the court waited for her, a general kissing of hands took place; Te Deum was sung in the chapel, and her majesty retired to her chamber. Some particular circumstances have come to light. The deposed Czar embarked in a galley, and presented himself before Cronstadt, but it was of no avail; he was threatened and obliged to withdraw; finding himself abandoned, he saw himself under the necessity of renouncing his rights and surrendering himself.

"At 11 o'clock on the night of the 11th he was conducted to the Fortress of Petersburg.

"It is not certain that the Empress was arrested

on the night of the 7th at Peterhoff, but this was to have taken place on the 9th.

"To-morrow morning, when there will be less confusion, you shall know the measures which this unfortunate Czar designed to take, the letters he wrote to the Empress, together with this heroic Sovereign's first proceedings, and other various circumstances."

The Empress in her manifesto states that the Czar begged her to allow him to withdraw to Holstein with Elizabeth Worontzoff Gowdowich. This lady, the Czar's mistress, to whom allusion is made in the above account as the person Peter was about to marry when he had got rid of Catherine, seems ultimately to have been treated by the Empress with greater leniency than might have been expected, for among M. Luders' papers I find a letter from Count A. Woronzoff to him, enclosing a copy of the following letter from the Empress:

"M. Le C^{te} Worontzow vous ne vous êtes point trompé en croyant, que je n'avois point changé de Sentim^{nt} pour vous. Je lis avec plaisir vos rélations & j'espere que vous continuerez la conduite louable que vous avez eue jusq*ici*. Vous devés être rassuré sur le sort de votre Famille, sur laquelle j'ai vt toutes vos inquietudes. Je suis fachée d'avoir été obligée de vous les donner. Je changerai en mieux la situation de votre Soeur La Comtesse Elisabeth, le plutôt possible. Je vous remercie du Livre, que vous m'avés envoyé & je serai toujours votre très affectionnée CATHERINE.

"à S^a P ce 13 aout, 1762."

J. W. WILLIS BUND.

LETTER FROM PERSIA.

Teheran : January 27, 1875.

Among the many schools which Persia has, there is one which has made remarkable progress within the last few years. The school in question is the Royal College here, the Medresseh i Dár ul fenún. Last Thursday we were enabled to witness in the courtyard of the college the presentation of prizes by the Shah to the heads of the college, the teachers and the pupils. We, who had not seen the college for the last six years, were greatly struck with the immense progress that has been made since then; and to judge from the Shah's pleased and delighted countenance during the whole ceremony, he has, no doubt, also noticed the progress. In the ancient days of which we speak, that is, six or seven years ago, the college was altogether a farce, and that a very disgraceful one. There were teachers who taught nothing to the pupils for want of knowing anything themselves, there were others who hardly designed ever to go to the college at all, and others who taught themselves at home the easiest and shortest ways of getting through a bottle of brandy or arrack; there were also one or two teachers who worked conscientiously, but who never received any thanks or reward. They were all badly paid, and often received no pay at all, or got it one or two years after it was due. The students did what they liked, and considered the college as a sort of select and exclusive playground. The teaching was pursued in a most absurd and unmethodical manner: a Frenchman taught English, the French teacher knew no French, the teacher of physics and chemistry was innocent of any knowledge of those sciences; the only classes that were at all useful were those of joinery and tailoring. The professor of the former was a Persian who had been two years in Paris, the professor of the latter an Armenian.

The college at present contains nearly two hundred students, who are uniformly dressed in black cloth tunics and trousers set off by gilt buttons and red stripes, and about twelve teachers pretty well paid and mostly doing their work. There are classes for the English, French, and Russian languages, for Chemistry, Physics, and Medicine, for Infantry, Artillery, and Military Engineering, for Drawing, Painting, Mathematics, Geography and a few other subjects. The Persian boys have an extraordinary capability of acquiring a superficial knowledge of any subject in a very

short time. We spoke French, on easy subjects, of course, to a young prince, sixteen years of age, who had studied that language for one month; he replied, almost fluently, making only a few mistakes. This boy, if he had continued his studies, would in a short time speak French very well; his marriage, however, a short time ago, put a stop to his linguistic studies and set the cares of a household in their place. Many boys learn a language for a few months, and then leave it for something else; they seldom persevere in any one thing, a superficial knowledge being all they want and all they are required to have. One of the Shah's interpreters or translators—one of the best—does English, French, and German in quite an offhand way. He speaks these languages with an astonishing volubility, and hardly gives one a chance to detect errors; but he cannot write them. We knew two little Persian boys who had been two months in Bombay; they returned speaking English, and one of them could read easy tales in English.

Last Thursday's ceremony was one which happens only once every two or three years. The students were drawn up around the courtyard with the teachers at the head of their classes. The Shah sat in a veranda, having near him his ministers and some high officers. Before the Shah, a few paces distant, stood a table on which were piled the different prizes. Close to the table stood the Minister of Sciences, Ali Kuli Mirza Itezad us Sultaneh, and the Director of the College, Jaffer Kuli Khan. The Minister handed the prizes to the different recipients; the prizes consisted of copper, silver, and gold decorations, medals and stars, bags filled with various sums of money from twenty to four hundred krans (sixteen shillings to sixteen pounds), shawls, &c. The Minister read something to the Shah, and the students were then marched up; some of the boys brought specimens of their writing or drawing, which were handed to the Shah. Everything he saw was "very good;" it was evident that His Majesty was pleased. Many of the students received diplomas giving them the right of drawing a salary in future; the shawls and larger sums of money were given to the teachers. Some of the latter received the orders of the Lion and Sun with accompanying military rank if they were officers, the order only if they were civilians; the Professor of Geography was made a general of the second class—certainly a grand way of rewarding a teacher of geography. Out of the whole number of students only two unfortunate individuals did not receive a satisfactory reward; they were marched off to prison, and have probably by this time received a bastinado. Excepting these two everybody was content and happy; students, teachers, servants, gardeners, all had received something. It was then the turn of the Director and the minister and some princes to be rewarded; they received handsome sums of money, several hundred pounds sterling, and magnificent overcoats and mantles made of fur-lined cashmere. Ferhad Mirza Muatemed ud-dowleh, the Regent while the Shah was in Europe, received one of these mantles, called khirkeh; he put it on at once; it was so thick and voluminous that it changed him from a prince into an unrecognisable conical bale of cashmere shawl with a little black hat at the apex. At three o'clock the table in front of the Shah was cleared of the prizes it bore, and the ceremony ended.

Last night was celebrated the marriage of one of the Shah's daughters with the Imám Jumeh of Teheran. The bride is not very young, twenty years of age nearly, and the Imám Jumeh cannot be more than thirty-five. The popular opinion here is that the marriage is simply another link of the chain with which the King tries to attach himself to the priesthood. The happy pair, it is said, have expressed a mutual dislike and aversion to each other; this, however, is very improbable, but shows what the people think of the marriage. The bride, veiled and

covered with what looked like a waving mass of molten gold, was taken to her husband's house at half-past nine; soldiers with candles in the muzzles of their guns lined the road, the walls of the houses were illuminated with oil lamps, and as the princess left her father's palace guns were fired and fireworks let off. The fireworks went off very well with but a few exceptions; on the roof where we had taken up our stand some hundreds of rockets suddenly burst off in all directions, burning many of the spectators, and some suns and stars exploded just as the bride's carriage was passing, frightening the horses and burning the uniforms of many soldiers and servants. Today a grand salvo of artillery was fired off, and some festivities took place in the great square.

From the South the news is not very cheering. Very little rain or snow has as yet fallen in Fars, and the prices of grain and bread have risen considerably. If rain or snow does not soon fall, great dearth of provisions, if not another famine, may be expected. At Shiraz the Governor, Hissam-us-Sultaneh, is continuing his extermination of the robbers who during the reigns of the governors before him infested the whole province. During the last six weeks he has had twenty bricked up, and beheaded five. He has yet a number of robbers in the prison to be executed shortly. The Hissam-us-Sultaneh is the right man for Fars; if he had not been appointed Governor of that province, there would have been by this time more robbers in Fars than peaceable people.

A. SCHINDLER.

SELECTED BOOKS.

General Literature and Art.

ALBUM Studiosorum Academiae Lingduno Batavae 1575, 1875. Haag : Nijhoff. 40 M.
BUEHLER, J. Die Architektur d. classischen Alterthums u. der Renaissance. 2. Abth. 2. Hft. Thüringen u. Fenster. Stuttgart : Ebner & Seubert. 6 M.
DOBELL, Sidney. The Poetical Works of. With Introductory Notice and Memoir by John Nichol. Smith, Elder & Co.
GORDON, Lady Duff. Last Letters from Egypt. With a Memoir by her Daughter. Macmillan. 9s.
HARRISON, F. Order and Progress. Part I. Thoughts on Government. Part II. Studies of Political Crises. Longmans.
HEDOU. Noël Le Mire et son œuvre, snivi du catalogue de l'œuvre gravé de Louis Le Mire. Paris : Baier.
MEYER, R. Der Emancipationskampf d. vierten Standes. 2. Bd. 2. Abth. Skandinavien bis Amerika. Berlin : Schindler. 10 M. 50 Pf.
MYERS, P. V. N. Remains of Lost Empires : Sketches of the Ruins of Palmyra, Nineveh, Babylon, and Persepolis. Low & Co. 16s.
OVRUBECK, J. Atlas der griechischen Kunstmystologie. 3. Lfg. Poseidon. Leipzig : Engelmann. 28 M.
SOLLY, N. Neal. Memoir of the Life of William J. Müller, Artist. Chapman & Hall.
ZETTEL, K. A. Briefe aus der libyschen Wüste. München : Oldenbourg. 2 M. 40 Pf.

History.

MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ, J. H. Histoire de la Réformation en Europe au temps de Calvin. T. 6. Ecosse, Suisse, Genève. Paris : Levy. 7 fr. 50 c.
TASWELL-LANGMEAD. English Constitutional History. Stevens & Haynes.

Physical Science, &c.

GULIANI, G. Il Convito di Dante Alighieri reintegrato nel testo con nuovo commento. Milano : Brigola.
KOCH, L. Aegyptische u. abyssinische Arachniden. Nürnberg : Bauer & Haspe. 18 M.
SEEMER, C. Reisen im Archipel der Philippinen. 2. Thl. Wissenschaftliche Resultate. 2. Bd. Malacologische Untersuchungen, v. R. Bergh. 8. Hft. Scyllae. Wiesbaden : Kreidels. 17 M. 40 Pf.
SPRAGUE, J. T. Electricity : its Theory, Sources, and Applications. Spon.
WALTER, J. Die Lehre v. der praktischen Vernunft in der griechischen Philosophie. Jen : Dufft. 11 M.

Philology.

DIWAN poetæ Abu'-L-Walid Moslim ibno'-l-Walid al-Anṣārī cognomine Carto'-l-ghawānī. Editio M. J. de Goeje. Leiden : Brill. 20 M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BHARHUT SCULPTURES.

38 Clarendon Gardens, W. : March 25, 1875.

The principal interpreter to the Ceylon Government, Louis de Zoysa Mudiar, writes me word that he has found the Pali version of the story of the Nāga-king Erapātra, in the commentary on v. 182 of the Dhammapada. The beginning

and end of the comment is given at p. 344 of Fausböll's Dhammapada, but the story itself is unfortunately omitted. The Mudiar writes :—

" The legend as given in the commentary clearly explains the sculpture. Mr. Fergusson's opinion that the tree which Erapātra is worshipping is not the Bo tree of the last Buddha, but one of a totally different species, turns out to be perfectly correct. I may be permitted to add that the Nāga-king is not worshipping a tree, but Buddha—the Bhagavat. It is stated in the legend that Buddha went to a place called the Seven Sirisa trees (*satta sirisarukkha*), and received the salutation of the Nāga-king seated at the foot of one of these trees. So that the tree which Erapātra is apparently (though not really) worshipping must be a Sirisa tree (*Acacia Sirisa*)."

We have here a striking confirmation of Mr. Beal's theory that the Nāga-king is worshipping an *invisible* Buddha seated beneath the tree. I cannot forbear quoting the words of his letter in the ACADEMY of December 5, 1874 (p. 612) :—

" The more I study these groups, the more I am convinced that the altar, so called, represents the seat or throne on which Buddha was seated under the Bo tree when he arrived at complete enlightenment, and that the people engaged in worship are in fact worshipping Buddha, although not represented by any figure; for we know no figure was made of him for some centuries after the rise of his religion."

As regards the inscription which accompanies the bas-relief, I must of course abandon the emendation by which I proposed to insert *bodhim* after *Bhagavato*. There then remain two alternatives : either there is a grammatical error in the inscription, or the word read *Bhagavato* should be *Bhagava(n)tam*. A rubbing of the inscription is a great desideratum. R. C. CHILDERS.

A GOLDEN VERSE.

Ducklington Rectory, Witney : March 27, 1875.

The lines noticed in the ACADEMY of March 20 by your correspondent, Mr. Peacock, will have some additional interest for him, I presume, when he is informed that they are traditionally assigned to his namesake, Bishop Reginald Peacock. They are often found in MSS., and have frequently been printed with verbal variations ; e.g. two versions in Wright and Halliwell's *Reliquiae Antiquae*, vol. i. pp. 127, 207 ; in the Camden Society's *English Chronicle from 1377 to 1461*, edited by the Rev. J. S. Davies, p. 77 ; and in the Preface to Peacock's *Repressor*, vol. i. p. liv., where the editor, Mr. Churchill Babington, impugns their supposed authorship. W. D. MACRAY.

MRS. KINGSFORD'S " ROSAMUNDA THE PRINCESS, AND OTHER TALES."

Hinton Hall, Shrewsbury : March 20, 1875.

The notice of my book in your last issue proves that the practice of signing literary critiques is no guarantee against unscrupulous misrepresentation. While I am sorry to make you responsible for your reviewer's violation of the trust you have reposed in him, I am compelled in justice to myself and to my publisher to demand from you the amplest reparation it is in your power to give.

Your critic commences by quoting a portion of a sentence as if it were the whole, in such a manner as almost to reverse its actual meaning. The sentence in question stands thus in your pages :—

" She (the author) gives us her conception of 'a true strong-minded woman, not the less a woman because so unlike the feminine portraiture of our emasculated times, but such as the return of virile strength to the heart of our palsied world may again bring forth in the good days to come.' "

As given in the book itself, there is a comma and not a full stop after the word "come," and the sentence concludes, "but then with purer and higher aspirations than were possible to the pagan Rosamunda." Nor is this the only important suppression in the paragraph; four entire lines of similar qualification have been omitted without a word of explanation, and in order to construct

the sentence held up for reprobation, two different paragraphs have been laid under contribution (p. 31).

Your reviewer continues :—

" If the palsied world could produce her now, Mrs. Kingsford would claim Parliamentary franchise for her. 'The hard, selfish, grinding laws made by men, and particularly the laws relating to marriage, divorce and the conjugal rights' would then be speedily amended. The Seventh Commandment would cease to hamper the truly strong-minded. The rest would be in force against husbands alone. Deceased wives' sisters would rejoice, and the golden age return. 'And first to know and to herald its coming would be the wild birds of the air, Nature's poets, types of the singers and missionaries whose voices warn the world, whose spirits float on wings of freedom, untamed and unafraid, the ichor of whose wondrous strength is the pure element of the open Heaven.' Thus does Mrs. Kingsford read the history of the past, and foretell the history of the future."

Will it be believed that the first of the above passages in *inverted commas*, is purely an invention of your reviewer's? Neither in my book nor out of it have I said a word in favour of the revolting doctrines thus imputed to me. The second quotation is made from the end of a chapter in which I describe the decay of paganism and the dawn of Christianity ; and so far from exulting in the advent of an era of increased licence, as stated by your reviewer, it refers solely and distinctly to the approaching triumph of the faith of Christ!

No one judging by your notice would suspect that six-sevenths of my book are occupied with stories of a high religious character, and that at least one of my objects—as intimated in the preface to *Rosamunda*—was to contrast the character of Pagan with Christian times, and to show the spiritual advance achieved in the latter from the age "when womanhood knew no softness, and manhood no remorse" (p. 4).

In short, the review is in almost every line a cruel personal attack, highly injurious to me as a writer and a member of society, and as utterly unfounded as it is wanton and unprovoked.

NINON KINGSFORD.

FYE-MARTEN.

3 St. George's Square, N.W. : March 27, 1875.

Ignorant guessing is the curse of etymology; and a more conspicuous instance of it I have seldom seen than the statement in the last ACADEMY, March 27, p. 325, col. 1, that the French "Faine in English became foine; and foine-marten was in Yorkshire corrupted into foul-mart or founmart." Still, the absurdity of the change of sounds is equalled by that of the change of sense; for we are asked to believe that the French name *foine* (*fouine*) of a sweet marten, the Beech-marten (*Mustela Martes*, or *foina*), was transferred to the English foul marten, the French *putois* (*Mustela putorius*).

The Early English name is seen in the Promptorium of ab. 1440 A.D.† "FULMARE, best (fulmard H.P.) *Pecoides*, Dic. *felontus*, *petor*;" and in the Catholicon Angl. "A fulmard, *feloncrus*." Mr. Way notes also that "The Acts of James II., King of Scots, A.D. 1424, regulate the export of 'foumartis skinnis, callit fithowis'."‡ The animal was named from its smell, as the German *stinkmarder* shows; and the English *foul-fou*, is assuredly the Anglo-Saxon *ful*, foul, and has nothing whatever to do with *fagina*, or with *foine*. The *mard*, *mart*, of *fulmard*, *founmart*, is the Anglo-Saxon *mearð*, *meard*, a marten, polecat (Bosworth).

What the derivation of *fye* is, cannot be settled till we have other and earlier instances of the word; but as it evidently has a bad meaning—not that of the name of the other marten, the

* Diez, in his 2nd edition, derived this from G. *feh* Goth. *faih* (variegated, &c.).

† Stratmann also refers to Marriott's *Miracle Plays* p. 8. ‡ (?) *Fichowis*, *fitchews*.

"sweet-marten"—one possibility is that its source is onomatopoeic:

"*Fie!* W. *ff!* Gael. *fich!* Bret. *fech!* Fr. *fi!* G. *fi!* pfui, Lith. *pui!* Illyrian *pi!* Sw. *tvi!* Interjections of reprobation, originally expressing disgust at a bad smell or offensive mouthful. See *Faugh!*"—*Wedgwood.*

But this is mere guess.

F. J. FURNIVALL.

P.S.—Shakspeare's contemporary, Topsell, gives *Feichtmarder* (German *fichte*, pine) as one of the names of one of the two German divisions of the "Marder, Martel, or Marten." I some time since suggested this *feichtmarder* as the possible source of *fye-marten*, if it meant a pine marten. But I see no reason to believe that our *fye* was imported from Germany or France.

THE POSTULATES OF THE SCIENCE OF SPACE.

11 Norfolk Road, N.W.: March 29, 1875.

In an interesting article on the Postulates of the Science of Space in the February number of the *Contemporary Review*, Professor Clifford analyses our conceptions of Space, and puts forth certain opinions as to its nature and extent. As the subject is intimately connected with General Philosophy and Metaphysics, I may, perhaps, be permitted to point out why the arguments he advances in support of some of his statements do not seem to me conclusive. Referring to a spherical surface as possessing the property of superposition, in virtue of which a figure may be drawn on any part of it equal in all respects to a figure drawn on any other part, he states that this property of the surface "does not depend in any way upon its relation to space of three dimensions." I do not see how this statement is consistent with the known fact that the property in question depends upon the uniformity of the curvature of any surface that possesses it; for the curvature of a surface at any point is one of its relations to space of three dimensions, since it depends upon the curvature of what are known as the principal normal sections of the surface at the same point, that is, upon the rate at which these lines change their direction—not in the surface—but in planes perpendicular to it at the point; in other words, in the solid space in which the surface lies. Professor Clifford supports his statement by appealing to the fact that a flexible surface possessing the property of superposition can, without losing it, be altered in shape in all manner of ways by bending and pulling it, provided it is neither stretched nor torn. Now if the alterations in shape which the surface can thus be made to undergo were quite arbitrary and subject to no condition of constraint, we might infer that the property of superposition was independent of the curvature of the surface, and consequently independent of the surface's relation to solid space, so far as curvature is a relation. But the alterations are not arbitrary. According to Professor Clifford's own limitation, they must be such as are consistent with not stretching or tearing the surface; consistent, in other words, with retaining the curvature the same after, as before, deformation, consistent with retaining this relation of the surface to solid space unchanged. In truth the fact he appeals to, the fact that a flexible and inextensible surface can be made to assume a variety of shapes, that is, vary its relations to surrounding space in a variety of ways, and yet retain one of these relations—curvature—unaltered, is a remarkable consequence of this relation being a relation between a surface and solid space. A plane curve cannot, like a surface, be deformed consistently with keeping its curvature unaltered, is a remarkable consequence of this relation being a relation between a surface and solid space.

A plane curve cannot, like a surface, be deformed consistently with keeping its curvature unaltered at all points. Its curvature, or rate of change of direction, is a relation it has with a mode of space in which the aggregate of directions is only of one dimension, and its measure depends on the length of a single line, the radius of curvature. The condition, therefore, of unaltered curvature is one of perfect constraint, admitting of no change in the line's shape. But round any point in solid space the aggregate of directions is

of two dimensions, and the curvature of a surface at the point depends upon the product of two factors, namely, the curvatures at the point of the two principal normal sections passing through it, that is, the rates of change of their directions in the space of three dimensions in which the surface lies. Consistently, then, with retaining the curvature of the surface unaltered, these curvatures can vary, but not in an arbitrary manner, independently of each other, since their product must remain unchanged. Hence the possibility of varying the shape of a surface without altering its curvature. When such variation of shape takes place, the curvatures of the principal normal sections are altered, but their product remains the same, and this condition is the constraining condition that limits the freedom of the surface as to the shapes it can assume. Under these circumstances it can scarcely be maintained that the property of superposition is one of the properties of a surface "which are absolutely independent of the existence of any points which are not upon it." On the other hand, it is absolutely independent of position on the surface that possesses it. A moveable figure fitting over any part of it could be moved over the surface with perfect freedom, and if one of its points were fixed, it could revolve in the surface round this point till it came back to the position it started from. Thus proving that its form and magnitude are independent of its position on the surface. In these respects the surface is analogous to our space of three dimensions, in which a solid body can move with perfect freedom, and can revolve round two fixed points until it comes back into the position it started from. Nevertheless, we can, from these facts, draw no inference as to this quality of superposition, possessed by our solid space, being intrinsic and independent of space of higher dimensions than three, if such exist. Indeed, reasoning from the analogy of surfaces, we might rather come to an opposite conclusion. It is possible that the geometry of space of three dimensions possesses the character it does possess, not because it is a part of the internal economy of such space absolutely independent of any relations it may have with space of higher dimensions outside of it, but as a consequence of the relations our solid space may have with space of higher dimensions; and, instead of drawing, as Professor Clifford does at the close of his article, any conclusion as to the finiteness of all space, if our space could be proved to be of finite positive curvature, I should feel more inclined to infer the existence of space of four dimensions.

Some other remarks of Professor Clifford in this article, as well as what he says about superposition, seem to show that he thinks the different geometries belonging to different kinds of surfaces are intrinsic properties of the surfaces, and independent of the relations the surfaces have to solid space. Thus, speaking of a surface whose parts are different from one another, and cannot be made to fit each other, he says that this "is a property of the surface itself, a part of its internal economy, absolutely independent of any relations it may have with space outside of it." And again, after referring to the relation that connects together the areas and angles of geodesic triangles, he says of a geodesic line, that "it is a line determined by the intrinsic properties of the surface, and not by its relation with external space." But if the difference between these geometries depends upon the different laws that govern the curvatures of the normal sections, then this difference must depend upon the relations of the surfaces to solid space—namely, upon the laws that govern the directions the surfaces take in space, upon the kind of curvedness or curvature of the surfaces. The curvature, indeed, of any continuous point-aggregate at any point depends upon its rate of change of direction about that point, and the term "direction" is a relative one, implying the existence of another continuous point-aggregate of higher dimensions than and containing the first.

We cannot form a mental representation of the curvature of a surface without conceiving it placed in solid space, just as we must conceive the surface in which a curved line lies, if we wish to form a mental picture of its curvature; nor can we image to ourselves curved solid space, if there be such a thing, because to do so, it would be necessary to have a conception of space of four dimensions, a kind of space of which we have no experience whatever. The fact that a flexible and inextensible surface may be bent into other shapes and retain its geometry unaltered, instead of proving that the geometry is an intrinsic property of the surface independent of its relations to solid space, is itself a consequence of that relationship not being one of perfect constraint. In mathematical language, the variable quantities are more numerous than the equations that express the relations between them. Is Professor Clifford prepared to maintain that the difference between the geometries of an anticlastic and synclastic surface does not depend upon the fact that in the former case the surface bends away from the tangent plane at every point partly towards one side of it and partly towards the other, while in the latter case the surface on every side of the point bends away from the same side of its tangent plane? These are relations to solid space which the surfaces never lose however they be deformed. But the most striking illustration of the dependence of the geometry of a surface on its relations to solid space is given by the plane. Of all geometries, plane geometry would *a priori* seem most likely to be independent of relations to solid space. Yet it is only when we regard the plane in relation to solid space that we discover the close connexion between the apparently independent axioms of plane geometry and perceive that this geometry is not peculiar to the plane, but belongs to the whole class of surfaces called developable. The axioms, and the geometry based upon them, are possessed by these surfaces in common with the plane, in consequence of their having the same curvature. This curvature is uniform at every point, and consequently the surfaces and plane possess the property of superposition; they are not anticlastic; if, therefore, two geodesic lines drawn upon them are parallel to a third, they are parallel to each other; at every point one at least of the principal normal sections is a straight line—preserves a uniform direction in solid space—the curvature is therefore zero, instead of some positive magnitude, and there is only one shortest geodesic line between any two points. These properties are the necessary and sufficient basis for the geometry of the plane and its allied surfaces. Professor Clifford, in the course of his argument, refers to the fact that the systems of geometry belonging to different surfaces "could be ascertained by people who lived entirely in them, and were absolutely ignorant of a third dimension." This is very possible. But then their knowledge would be based on a set of independent axiomatic facts. Incapable of conceiving space of three dimensions, they would be as ignorant of the dependence of their axioms on a higher fact—the relation of the surface to solid space—as Kepler and his followers were of the dependence of his well-known laws of planetary motion on the higher fact of gravity acting as a central force, afterwards revealed by Newton.

E. HAWKSLY RHODES.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

SATURDAY, April 3, 3 p.m. Crystal Palace Concert.
 MONDAY, April 5, 2 p.m. Royal Institution: General Monthly Meeting.
 5 p.m. London Institution: Professor Bentley on "The Classification of Plants." I.
 " Musical Association: Dr. J. Stainer on "The Principles of Musical Notation."
 7 p.m. Entomological.
 8 p.m. British Architects, Medical.
 TUESDAY, April 6, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: Professor Duncan on "The Grander Phenomena of Physical Geography."

TUESDAY, April 6,	7 p.m.	Sculptors of England.
	8 p.m.	Civil Engineers. Pathological.
8.30 p.m.		Biblical Archaeology: Mr. George Smith on "An ancient Assyrian Sword bearing a Cuneiform Inscription;" the Rev. A. H. Sayce on "An obscure Passage in one of the Assyrian Astrological Tablets;" M. D. Pierides on "A Digraphic Inscription in Greek and Cypriote found at Larnaca;" M. E. Lefebvre on "The Four Races in the Egyptian Representations of the Last Judgment."
WEDNESDAY, April 7,	1 p.m.	Zoological.
	3 p.m.	Horticultural.
	Dr. Billow's Recital (Chopin), St. James's Hall.	
THURSDAY, April 8,	3 p.m.	Microscopical. Society of Arts.
	7 p.m.	Royal Institution: Professor Seeley on "The Fossil Forms of Flying Animals."
	London Institution: Dr. Freeman on "The History and Use of the English Language." II.	
	8 p.m.	Mathematical. Inventors' Institute.
	Historical.	
FRIDAY, April 9,	7 p.m.	Royal Antiquaries.
	7.30 p.m.	Literary and Artistic.
	"	Anthropological.
		Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall (<i>Israel in Egypt</i>).
	8 p.m.	New Shakspere Society: Mr. James Spedding on "The Corrected Edition of <i>Richard III</i> ."
	"	Astronomical. Queket Club.
	9 p.m.	Royal Institution: Sir William Thomson on "Tides."

SCIENCE.

Cave-Hunting: Researches on the Evidence of Caves respecting the Early Inhabitants of Europe. By W. Boyd Dawkins, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.S.A., Curator of the Museum and Lecturer on Geology in the Owens College, Manchester. Illustrated by Coloured Plate and Woodcuts. (London: Macmillan & Co., 1874.)

FROM the day when Mr. Boyd Dawkins first delved into the old hyaena-den of Wookey Hole, now fifteen years ago, the general course of his labours, whether with pick or pen, has swerved but little from the path which he then struck out. Engaged at times in the actual exploration of bone-caves, he has more frequently directed his studies to those organic remains which represent the old cave-dwellers and their contemporaries; while upon occasion he has risen to the discussion of some of the higher problems of ethnology and physical geography which are suggested by such researches. As a necessary consequence of all this, it follows that the present work, so far from being a mere gathering of other men's stuff, is to a very large extent a record of original research. Bringing his own results into relation with those of other observers in the same field, Mr. Dawkins has given cohesion to a quantity of scattered materials, and at the same time has moulded the accumulated mass into a very comely form. While, therefore, the present volume will be prized by the student as the only modern work devoted to the subject of cave-exploration, the attractive style in which it is written sufficiently commends it to any intelligent reader who may care to hear the Story of the Caves.

Although caverns and grottoes may be hollowed out in rocks of any mineralogical composition, it is chiefly in limestones that such cavities abound. This is due not so much to the ease with which these rocks yield to mechanical agencies, as to the readiness with which they give way before the solvent action of ordinary waters. Car-

bonate of calcium, it is true, is but very slightly soluble in pure water, but pure water is utterly unknown in the economy of nature. Rain-water in its mere passage through the atmosphere dissolves more or less of the carbonic acid present in the air, while the water which flows over the surface of the ground readily takes up still more of this gas, evolved as it is from all decaying organic matter as one of the final products of its decomposition. Such water, finding its way into the cracks and crannies which abound in every limestone rock, dissolves the carbonate of calcium to a very appreciable extent, thus widening the channels through which it flows, and eating out for itself new passages along any lines of weakness. The limestone, however, is not only eroded by these acid-laden waters, but is further fretted away by the grinding and scouring action of the silt and pebbles carried along by the flowing stream. Thus, partly by chemical and partly by mechanical action, there are gradually formed those irregular cavities which often open into subterranean vaults of considerable extent. But while the action of running water on a limestone rock is thus destructive in one sense, it is constructive in another. The water having once dissolved the carbonate of calcium, and consequently become, as we commonly call it, "hard," may readily yield up the carbonic acid which retains it in solution, and thus precipitate the calcareous matter in a solid form. It is in this way that the walls, the roof, the floor of a limestone-cavern may become decorated with those whimsically-shaped masses of stalactite and stalagmite which give so marked a character to cavern scenery. If the deposits be thrown down on the walls of a fissure or of an expanded cavity, they will tend to choke up the hollow, and thus produce a solid mass of mineral matter; for this kind of action Professor Dawkins suggests the term *incretionary* as opposed to *concretionary*. It is clearly desirable to establish a distinction in describing these two opposite modes of growth; and we would suggest that this may readily be done by borrowing from the botanist the well-known terms "*endogenous*" and "*exogenous*." An *endogenous* mineral deposit would therefore be one in which the several layers are thrown down in succession as so many linings on the inner walls of a cavity; the growth thus proceeds towards the interior, or centripetally, and the innermost deposit must needs be the most recent. On the other hand, in an *exogenous* mineral deposit the growth proceeds from within outwards; the direction is centrifugal, and the innermost layers are the oldest. An agate, in which the siliceous crusts have been deposited one after another upon the walls of a cavity, is a mineral *endogen*; its size being limited by that of the original hollow. A boss of stalagmitic limestone, in which the several deposits are wrapped successively around a central nucleus, is a mineral *exogen*; and as layer succeeds layer, the growth in this case may proceed to an indefinite extent.

It was upon a celebrated boss of stalagmite, known from its shape as the "Jockey Cap," in Ingleborough Cave, that Professor Dawkins, a year or two ago, made some in-

teresting observations on the growth of stalagmite, with the view of setting up some rude kind of geological chronometer. A geologist is rarely able to express the age of a given deposit in terms of our ordinary units of time: his idea of time is, indeed, relative rather than absolute; he knows that a certain stratum is older than one and younger than another, but how much older or how much younger he is generally unable to guess. If, however, he knew the rate at which a calcareous deposit was being regularly formed in a given locality, it is obvious that its thickness would give an approximate date to any relics which might happen to lie sealed up beneath the stalagmitic crust. Professor Dawkins's observations go to show that the rate of formation may be comparatively rapid, at least in this locality, and that the Jockey Cap, after all, may not date back beyond a century. "It may be fairly concluded," he remarks, "that the thickness of layers of stalagmite cannot be used as an argument in support of the remote age of the strata below." But if no argument can be founded on these calcareous deposits, the cave-hunter fortunately has at hand dozen other kinds of evidence capable of proving beyond question the vast antiquity of some of the deposits in our bone-bearing caves. Yet it is a curious fact, that, with a single exception, none of the caverns hitherto explored have yielded remains older than the Pleistocene period.

"Pleistocene" is a term that was originally suggested by Sir Charles Lyell, on palaeontological grounds, to designate those beds which are more modern than the uppermost Tertiary strata, but older than the deposits accumulated within the "Recent" period. In this Pleistocene, or, as it is otherwise called, Post-pleiocene or Quaternary age, the physical configuration of Europe differed considerably from its present form; at one time much of the land must have stood high above its present level, so that what is now Ireland was joined to Britain, and Britain to the mainland of Europe, while the Continent in turn communicated with Africa by way of Spain and Italy. Important differences, too, are traceable in the fauna, especially in the mammalia, the Pleistocene mammals including a number of species now known only by their fossil remains. Our knowledge of the Pleistocene mammalia—a subject on which few men are entitled to speak with a higher authority than Professor Dawkins—has been largely derived from studying the remains which have been brought to light from time to time, during the investigation of the bone-bearing deposits in caves.

As far back as the sixteenth century some of the German caves were ransacked in quest of "unicorn's horn," which under the name of *ebur fossile* held a high place in the *materia medica* of those days. Yet it was not until the latter part of the last century that any of these caverns were scientifically explored. In 1816 Dr. Buckland visited the celebrated cave of Gailenreuth, in Franconia—a cave which had yielded a great number of mammalian remains—and, profiting by the experience of this visit, he was enabled a few years afterwards to apply his knowledge with good effect to the exploration

of a newly-discovered cave at Kirkdale, in the Vale of Pickering, in Yorkshire. His researches proved that the organic remains found in this cave were those of animals which had once roamed through the Yorkshire valleys; that the cave had, in fact, been inhabited by hyaenas, and that these creatures had dragged in the carcasses of the animals upon which they preyed, such as the mammoth, the rhinoceros and the bison. The Kirkdale researches were followed up by the exploration of other caves, and the year 1823 witnessed the publication of the famous *Reliquiae Diluvianae*. Although many of the phenomena observed by Dr. Buckland were interpreted with singular sagacity, it is to be regretted that on other points his judgment was warped by the prejudices of his day, and the bias of his opinions tended for a long time to check freedom of thought on many of the subjects connected with cavern researches. Even when it was announced more than twenty years afterwards, by highly competent observers, that some of the deposits bore evidence of the co-existence of man with the old cave-mammals, the announcement met the usual fate of every new truth which threatens to disturb established opinion, and was received even by geologists with an incredulity which seems difficult to account for when looked back upon by the lights which we now enjoy. Gradually, however, the force of prejudice gave way before the cumulative evidence, and the truth at length asserted itself that the antiquity of man must be carried back to the period of the extinct Pleistocene mammalia—a conclusion abundantly confirmed by researches in the Brixham Cave, the Wookey Hole hyaena-den, Kent's Cavern, and elsewhere; not to mention the evidence of the implements and bones from the old river-drifts.

The earliest relics of Pleistocene man consist of rudely-chipped unpolished flint implements, representing that primitive phase of human existence known as the Older Stone Age, or the Palaeolithic period. The cave-men of Pleistocene times who used these palaeolithic implements in hunting and fishing, are supposed by Professor Dawkins, and some other ethnologists, to have left their representatives in the Eskimos—a people who use at the present day a set of implements similar in type to those found in some of the old French caves, and who live in association with a fauna containing some of the same animals, such as the reindeer and the musk-sheep. Indeed, it appears that towards the close of the Pleistocene period palaeolithic man retreated northwards, in company with some of the Arctic mammalia. But, while these northern forms indicate a severe climate in these latitudes, another factor entered into the composition of the old fauna, in the shape of a southern group of animals which point to a milder temperature. In fact, the Pleistocene fauna was made up of a curious intermixture of northern and southern types, and Professor Dawkins believes that this association may be best accounted for on the supposition of seasonal migrations; that is to say, the southern forms migrated northwards in the summer, and the northern forms wandered southwards in the winter, so that the same area thus

became the common feeding-ground, although at different seasons, of boreal and austral species, just as is known to be the case to some extent at the present day in parts of Siberia and North America. From Professor Dawkins's profound study of the Pleistocene mammalia he has been led to suggest a classification of the Quaternary deposits into three groups, each characterised by a distinctive fauna. The relics in most of the bone-caves of England, France, and Germany, and in the river-drifts of North-Western Europe, may be assigned to the latest of these three stages.

Advancing from the late Pleistocene or Palaeolithic period to the succeeding Neolithic age, the evidence of the caves shows that they were then extensively used by man, in some cases for shelter and habitation, in others for sepulture. In all likelihood the neolithic cave-men were not the descendants of the preceding palaeolithic folk, but were a distinct race, who invaded Europe from the East, bringing with them domestic animals, such as the dog, the goat, the sheep, and the long-faced ox (*Bos longifrons*). To judge from their remains, they must have been men of small stature, with long heads; and it is curious to note—that though it is pretty well established that this characteristic has no great ethnological significance—that in many cases the tibiae or shin-bones present a peculiar flattening known as *platycnemism*. On the whole the Neolithic men seem to have been a non-Aryan race of Iberian stock. It appears, however, that these people were not allowed to enjoy undivided possession of North-Western Europe in Neolithic times; since the broad skulls occasionally found in caves and tumuli of this period point to a different race—it may be an Aryan people allied to the Celts—who pressed upon the earlier inhabitants, and shared with them the occupancy of Gaul and Britain in this and the succeeding ages.

There are but few cave-remains that can be safely referred to those epochs of civilisation which followed the stone-using periods, and are generally known as the ages of Bronze and Iron. Indeed, man had then arrived at too high a state of culture to be content with the half-savage life of a troglodyte. Professor Dawkins groups together the Neolithic, Bronze and Iron ages under the general term of "pre-historic" time; whilst, unlike most writers, he excludes from this term the Palaeolithic age.

Crossing the threshold of history, we find ourselves in possession of facts pointing to the occasional occupation of caves, even down to comparatively recent times. One of the most interesting examples is furnished by the Victoria Cave, near Settle, in Yorkshire; a cave which has been carefully explored by a committee of the British Association, under Professor Dawkins and Mr. Tiddeman, and which is notable for exhibiting clear proof of successive occupations at widely-separated intervals. A deposit of clay, believed by some authorities to be of pre-glacial age, has yielded a bone which Professor Busk has identified as a human fibula, and it is thus one of the earliest relics of man which cave-exploration has yet brought to light. The Pleistocene cave-

earth contains abundant remains of the cave-hyaena and other Quaternary mammals, while the presence of man in Neolithic times is sufficiently proved by the occurrence of characteristic objects in stone and bone, associated with a Neolithic fauna. But the more recent tenants of this cave have left behind them the clearest traces of their tenancy in the shape of bronze fibulae and other personal ornaments, beautifully wrought, and enriched with enamelling. These enamelled bronzes, associated with objects in bone, jet, and glass, together with Roman coins, form a group of relics fixing the date of their owners somewhere between the first half of the fifth and the early part of the seventh century. Taking all the characteristics of these memorials into consideration, the conclusion is forced upon us that some Romano-Celtic or Brit-Welsh families, not unaccustomed to the luxuries of life, must have fled for refuge to this cave on the wild scars of Craven at some time during that unsettled period which intervened between the departure of the Roman legions and the English invasion of Strathclyde.

Although we have been led in this notice to pass from the oldest to the most recent caves, it should be remarked that Professor Dawkins commences with the historic caves, and works backwards to those of prehistoric and Pleistocene age. In an appendix he offers some practical suggestions as to the best method of cave exploration; suggestions which are of much value, since they are the fruit of his own experience as a cave-hunter. This appendix also contains a description of the method of systematic cave-working, as conducted at Kent's Hole by Mr. Pen-gelly, who is a very Nimrod at this kind of sport. May these practical hints be turned to good account by those who, having read Professor Dawkins's volume, shall feel themselves bestirred to take part, honestly and patiently, in the good work of cave-exploration!

F. W. RUDLER.

Der Paulinismus. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der urchristlichen Theologie. Von Otto Pfeiderer. (Leipzig: 1873.)

THE second part of this work, of which a notice was promised in the ACADEMY for July 25, 1874 (p. 103), begins with a description of the original relation of Pauline to Jewish Christianity, in which three phases are to be distinguished:—1. The contest regarding the continued validity of the Law (Galatians); 2. That regarding Paul's apostolic authority (1 and 2 Corinthians); and 3. An irenic tendency which Pfeiderer finds in the epistle to the Romans, and also in that to the Philippians. It is in the epistle to the Hebrews, he holds, that Paulinism first comes under the influence of the Alexandrian philosophy, and this epistle, with that to the Colossians, and the epistle of Barnabas, accordingly form the subject of his next chapter. Here we have a more advanced Christology than that of Paul; the object of the two former epistles at least being to establish the headship of Christ and the sufficiency of his salvation, in opposition to the adherents of a speculative and ascetic Judaism, while Paul's doctrine of atonement

has been so far weakened that "justification through the blood of Christ" is now replaced by the "forgiveness of sins" (in Colossians and Barnabas), not, however, so much in the sense of a Divine act as of a human condition. Pfeiderer, it may be noticed, follows Holtzmann in assuming a genuine Pauline fragment as the basis of our present epistle to the Colossians; but does not agree with him that the interpolator is identical with the author of the epistle to the Ephesians, which, on the contrary, he classes with Clement's first epistle to the Corinthians, and 1st Peter, as marking the transition from Paulinism to Catholicism. Here the sharp opposition between Pauline and Jewish Christianity, which had reached the extremest point in the epistle of Barnabas, has finally disappeared, and Paulinism, which, in union with Alexandrianism, had already lost much of its original character, is still further changed. Christianity, under pressure of the demand for an ethical code, has come to be regarded chiefly as the new law. The ground of salvation is no longer the sacrifice on the cross, but repentance. The conception of Faith, as well as its object, is entirely changed, and looking chiefly to a future glory—the appearance of Christ as Judge of the world—rather than to an event completed in the past, it has come to be essentially the same with 'Hope'. Pfeiderer will not see any trace of the Pauline doctrine of the atoning efficacy of Christ's blood in the references, certainly of a general kind, of Clement's epistle (V. cap. xii. and xxi.), nor even in such passages as 1 Peter i. 18, 19, ii. 24, or iii. 18. How language could be much stronger than in these last it is not easy to see; and if the writer was, as Pfeiderer with much reason supposes, a Hellenistic Jew, dependent on Paul, it is probable that he would retain the leading thought as well as the phraseology of the apostle of the Gentiles. It is true, however, that we have nothing here of the "wrath of God," or the "curse of the law," and so far, therefore, there is undoubtedly a modification of the original Pauline doctrine. The epistle of Clement has been claimed both as a Pauline and a Jewish Christian work, and this circumstance is not unreasonably urged as an indication that in fact it was neither. Jewish Christian it certainly is not; and had it been Pauline, argues Pfeiderer, and written with the view of conciliating adversaries, the expressions characteristic of Paul and the praise of that apostle would have been omitted, and his ideas retained, whereas the contrary is the case. "What would have been" on certain assumptions, it must be owned, is always rather precarious ground to take, though it cannot always be avoided by the critic. There can, however, I apprehend, be little difficulty in accepting Pfeiderer's general conclusion regarding both those epistles, that they were simply what they claim to be—paraenetic compositions, called forth by the exigencies of the time, and only incidentally betraying their doctrinal or party tendencies. The writers, he holds, were in their own view Pauline Christians, but had insensibly departed from the Pauline stand-point. The pastoral epistles, of which, on strong internal grounds,

the true order is assumed to be—2 Tim., Tit., 1 Tim., and the Ignatian epistles form the subject of another chapter, exhibiting ecclesiastical Paulinism in conflict with the heretical Gnosis; and the work concludes with a short but important section on the Acts of the Apostles, in which the main results of the Tübingen criticism are sought to be reconciled with a view more favourable to the *bonâ fide* character of the history.

On this last topic a word may be added. The writer's point of view, it is admitted, was that of Catholic Christianity, from which he assumed the essential agreement of the Jewish-Christian and heathen-Christian parties in the primitive Church. This assumption naturally regulated the choice and arrangement of his materials; but it does not follow that it induced him to create materials which never existed, or intentionally to pervert those he had. The speeches, indeed, Pfeiderer contends, were the free composition of the author, as much as those of Thucydides or Livy, but he sees no difficulty in the inconsistencies chargeable on Paul, on the supposition that the narrative in Acts is substantially correct, the degree in which matters of form should be made matters of principle admitting of such a variety of equally honest opinions. No doubt, when Paul declared that he was made "all things to all men," he had in mind other passages in his life than his stern resistance to the false brethren in the case of Titus. Some such middle view as this, it has long seemed to me, is more satisfactory than either that which accepts the narrative as a perfectly correct and unbiased representation of the facts, or the other, equally extreme in the opposite direction, which rejects the whole as purely fictitious.

ROBERT B. DRUMMOND.

SCIENCE NOTES.

METEOROLOGY.

Weather Telegraphy in France. M. Le Verrier has recommended since March 1 the issue of his announcements of probable weather for the ports of France. These had been a prominent feature of the French arrangements in former years, but had been suspended by M. Le Verrier when he resumed office at the Observatory about two years ago.

The present system does not include the use of any signals to give warning of storms, but simply consists in the transmission of telegrams, containing the forecasts, twice daily. These telegrams are posted up in some public place, and in addition to them the weather chart contained in the *Bulletin International* is exhibited as soon as it arrives by post.

Theory of Cyclones.—In the *Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes* for this year, M. Faye, whose papers on solar physics have long been before the public, has taken up the vexed question of the origin and form of storms. His attention has been apparently drawn to the discrepancy between the views of M. Bridet and Mr. Meldrum as to the form of the Mauritius hurricanes; the former upholding the truth of the old circular theory, while the latter asserts that many ships have been lost by adhering too closely to it, and that in certain parts of a cyclone the wind blows directly towards the centre, instead of taking a circular course round it. Strictly speaking, however, M. Faye's work must be taken as a counterblast to Professor Reye's *Wirbelsürme*, which book, however, he does not once mention. Both

authors treat of the cyclones in the sun's envelope, and compare them with those observed on the earth; both seek for the proofs of their theories in the movements of waterspouts, and apply their conclusions to the behaviour of storms of the largest dimensions; but they explain the phenomena on principles diametrically opposed to each other.

Reye assumes an upward motion as the first cause of a whirlwind, approving of Belt's explanation of the production of a whirl when a mass of heated air forces its way upwards through cooler strata above it. Faye, however, considers that all such phenomena are descending currents of air of a conical shape, like the whirlpools and eddies which form in water. He considers the motion of translation of the storms to be due to the fact of its upper portion being dragged along by the upper current in which it takes its rise.

M. Faye is, however, not the first who has suggested that the upper currents give rise to cyclones, for Dove's explanation of the origin of the West India hurricanes is that they are generated by the interference of a portion of the upper Antitropical with the true Trade-wind.

With reference to the velocity of the air in storms and its relation to the differences of pressure, we shall hope shortly to give our readers a notice of a careful digest of the theories recently propounded by Colding and Ferrel, which has been prepared by Dr. Hann, and of which the first portion has appeared in the last number of the Austrian *Journal for Meteorology*.

Upper Currents of the Air.—Professor Hildebrandsson has published, in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Upsala*, a paper on the upper currents of the atmosphere. He has investigated the motion of the *cirrus* cloud by means of observations made at twenty Swedish and four Danish stations, as well as by M. Renou at Paris. The results are plotted down on charts of the weather of the North of Europe for thirty-two days. The general outcome is that the air flows away from the centres of minima, and flows towards the centres of maxima in the upper regions of the atmosphere. This is exactly the opposite to what occurs at the earth's surface, and, as will be seen, is in distinct contradiction to the views of M. Faye, while it accords with those of Buchan and Ley.

The Conference for Maritime Meteorology.—The report of this meeting, which was held here last September, has just appeared. The actual resolutions passed were published in the *Times* in October last, but the full report contains some matter of considerable interest in the statements received from the several countries which took part in the Brussels Conference in 1852, as to the steps which had been taken in each country to carry out the proposals of that meeting.

The result may be fairly described as poor enough, for with the exception of the United States, Holland and this country, not one of the nations attending that conference has ever published any charts or papers as the outcome of the arrangements then made.

The general tenor of the report is to the effect that the twenty-five gentlemen present, representing every maritime country of importance in Europe, expressed their opinion that the decisions taken at Brussels were on the whole good, and that no material alteration of them was advisable. It remains however to be proved whether or not we are to expect more copious results for foreign nations from the private conference of 1874, than from the official one of 1853, which latter, however, was of paramount importance to this country, as it led to the foundation of Admiral FitzRoy's Meteorological Department. The United States took no part in the late meeting, as it was explained that their Hydrographical Office wished to confine its operations to the completion and revision of Maury's charts. The report contains the instructions proposed to be issued to the maritime observers of the Meteorological Office.

Climate of Senegal.—At the time of the Ashantee war we were abruptly brought to acknowledge our nearly total ignorance of the climate of our possessions on the west coast of Africa, Dr. Horton's work, though a good one, being not sufficiently detailed to give the information required. There is, therefore, much reason to welcome a new book by Dr. Borius, *Recherches sur le Climat de Sénégé*, based on the experience of his own five years' residence, and of a mass of observations accumulated during twenty years by various observers. The data are almost entirely furnished from the registers kept at Goree and St. Louis. In one particular the present work excels most other books on tropical meteorology, viz., that it gives minute particulars as to the exposure of the thermometers, &c., a matter of even more importance in hot climates than here. Dr. Borius takes pains to prove that the climate of the colony does not exhibit so excessive variations of temperature as had previously been alleged. In his observations at St. Louis he employed the *thermomètre fronde* for the determination of the temperature, alongside of the fixed thermometers, and he gives some interesting statements as to the relative value of the two methods of observation.

Proportion of Oxygen in the Air.—In the third and fifth numbers of the Austrian *Journal for Meteorology* for this year, Dr. Ucke, of Samara, has discussed this question in relation to the sanitary efficiency of various climates. Samara is in 34° N. lat. on the Tigris, and although it is on the open steppe, and exposed to great vicissitudes of temperature, it is a place much frequented by invalids, and consumption is hardly known there. Dr. Ucke thinks this may be due to the greater amount of oxygen inhaled in a given time at Samara as compared with that available at other stations. He finds great difficulty in obtaining materials for comparing this climate with that of other health resorts, owing to the deficiency of published observations for such places, but finally he takes seventeen stations, situated for the most part in Europe and Asiatic Russia. The amount, in pounds, of oxygen passing through the lungs in a week, varies from 200 lb. at Barnaul, to 167 lb. at Seringapatam. London does not come very badly off, giving us 192 lb., while the central European stations and those at a high level give lower figures.

Excluding the three Indian stations, Sitka, and the mountain station Peissenberg, in Bavaria, the remaining twelve places are divided into four groups which give the following results as to the yearly amount of oxygen in pounds:—Siberia, 2,385; Eastern Europe, 2,326; Western Europe (Brussels and London), 2,305; Central Europe, 2,272. Practically, therefore, rather more than a ton of oxygen is inhaled by everyone in a year. The amount of oxygen is increased by high barometrical pressure, and reduced by high temperature and humidity. When we compare the results for the several months with the average of the year, we find that London shows a slight excess in the summer, evidently owing to its moderate temperature; while the Siberian stations exhibit a strong positive variation in the winter in consequence of their low temperature and high pressure.

GEOLOGY.

At the last meeting of the Geological Society it was announced that Sir Charles Lyell had bequeathed the sum of 2,000/- to be invested by the society, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the encouragement of geological research, and to be accompanied by a bronze medal struck in memory of the founder. Sir Charles has expressly provided that the award is to be made without respect either to nationality or to sex. The bequest was duly acknowledged in appropriate speeches by Professor Prestwich and Mr. Warington Smyth. The Geological Society has now in its gift three medals and the proceeds of three donation funds, bearing the names of Waston, Murchison, and Lyell.

UNDER the title of *The Past and Future of Geology*, Professor Prestwich has published the inaugural lecture which he recently delivered at Oxford. After a brief tribute to the memory of his predecessor, Professor Phillips, he discusses the nebular hypothesis, and speculates on the origin and early history of our globe. He then points to the vast progress made in palaeontology since the year 1822, when Phillips and Conybeare published their *Geology of England and Wales*. At that date the organic remains in Great Britain, which had been described, numbered only 752 species, while at the present time we are acquainted with no fewer than 13,276 species of British fossils. Taking a census of past life, he appends a table by Mr. Etheridge showing the number and distribution of the fossil fauna and flora in 1874. Quitting palaeontology, Professor Prestwich addresses himself to the discussion of some of the great principles of physical geology, and exhibits a decided leaning towards the so-called cataclysmic theory. As he believes that the elevatory forces, acting on the crust of the earth, were formerly much more powerful, he enquires how the crust has come to attain its present comparatively stable and quiescent condition. Rejecting the hypotheses of Mr. Hopkins and Sir W. Thomson, the author suggests that a sufficient cause may be found in the intense refrigeration of the earth's crust during the glacial period; and on this supposition he is led to a curious argument with reference to the preparation of the earth for the advent of man.

For late years the officers of the Geological Survey have been instructed to observe the characters of the surface-soil in order that special maps showing the superficial geology may be published. As the drift-survey of the Lower Thames valley and of South Lancashire has been completed, Mr. de Rance was enabled to read, at a recent meeting of the Geologists' Association, a paper "On the Post-Glacial Deposits of some Valleys of the North and South of England, and their relation to the Antiquity of Man." The gorge of the Ribble, near Preston, is entirely excavated in glacial drift, and is therefore of post-glacial age. Old terrace-gravels, with flint implements, occur in the valley of the Ouse, at Bedford, which has been cut through boulder-clay, and is consequently, like the Lancashire valleys, post-glacial. These terrace-gravels were compared with the implement-bearing gravels of the Thames, the Seine, and the Somme, which the author concluded were deposited either since the glacial epoch, or at a very late episode in that period.

For the last two years Mr. W. M. Gabb has been engaged in the exploration of the district of Talamanca, in the south-eastern corner of the Republic of Costa Rica, which forms one of the least known parts of Central or Isthmian America. The high mountains of Talamanca are composed principally of granitic rocks, which appear to be strictly intrusive, and not of metamorphic origin. The granite range culminates in Pico Blanco, which has been described as a volcano, although no sign of a crater could be discovered by the exploring party. The sedimentary rocks appear to be of Miocene age; indeed, Mr. Gabb concludes that the whole Atlantic slope of Costa Rica may be safely regarded as Miocene. Some of the shales are associated with beds of inferior coal, while the metamorphosed miocene rocks occasionally contain gold; but although traditions of valuable gold-mines have long existed, and indeed led to the present exploration, it appears that the occurrence of the precious metal is of scientific rather than commercial interest. Mr. Gabb's paper will be found in the March number of the *American Journal of Science and Arts*.

To the March number of *Silliman's Journal* Professor O. C. Marsh contributes descriptions of some new forms of Eocene and Miocene quadrupeds. Under the name of *Lemuravus* he describes a new genus allied to *Hyposodus*, Leidy, and suggests that both may represent a distinct family

called *Lemuravidae*. The present species, *L. distans*, was about the size of a large squirrel, and has left its remains in the lower Eocene of Wyoming. During a recent expedition to the "Bad Lands," in Nebraska, the lower jaw of a monkey was found in Miocene rocks; its molars resemble those of certain South American monkeys, and come still closer to those of the Eocene *Limnotheridae*. The present species is regarded as the representative of a new genus, and has received the name of *Laopithecus robustus*. Professor Marsh also describes some horned rhinoceroses, which are the first that have been found in America. He forms for them a new genus, *Diceratherium*. One species, *D. armatum*, about two-thirds the size of the Indian rhinoceros, was found in the Miocene of Eastern Oregon. Other species are described under the names of *D. namum* and *D. advenum*.

A PAPER on the fossil Lemmings and Arvicolas from the pleistocene beds of Theide, near Wolfenbüttel, in Prussia, has been contributed by Dr. Nehring to a recent number of the *Zeitschrift für die gesammten Naturwissenschaften*. Since the days of Leibnitz, the gypsum quarry near Theide has been known as a rich locality for mammalian remains. The pleistocene loam overlying the gypsum is in places twenty to thirty feet in thickness, and is apparently a fresh-water deposit. In addition to the larger mammals it is rich in the remains of small rodents; but these have hitherto received but little attention. Dr. Nehring has, however, found and described a large number of bones and teeth, including two perfect skulls, with the lower jaws. These remains are referred to *Myodus lemmus*, *M. torquatus*, and *Arvicola gregalis*. The author enters into a critical examination of the dentition of the various species of lemmings and voles.

With the exception of the extinct order *Labyrinthodontia*, none of the true Amphibians are known to occur in rocks older than the tertiary formations. It is, therefore, interesting to note that M. A. Gaudry has recently laid before the French Academy of Sciences a note, "Sur la découverte de Batraciens proprement dits dans le terrain primaire." The specimens described in this communication were obtained from bituminous schists of Permian age at Igornay and Millery, in the Department of the Saône-et-Loire, where they are associated with numerous remains of plants and with fish of the genus *Palaeoniscus*. The new amphibians, which are extremely small, closely resemble the existing land-salamanders, and have received the name of *Salamandrella petrolei*.

FROM the outcrop of some limestone-rocks in the neighbourhood of Pernambuco, in Brazil, a large collection of fossils was made by Messrs. Derby and Wilmot, during the Morgan Expedition of 1870, under Professor Hartt. The mollusca have been placed in the hands of Mr. R. Rathbun, of the Museum of the Boston Society of Natural History, who has published in the Society's Proceedings a report on the more important lamellibranchs. With two exceptions they are all referred to new species.

EVERY petrologist knows the great difficulty of distinguishing between the four triclinic felspars—albite, oligoclase, labradorite, and anorthite. Whilst they are sharply separated as a group from the orthoclastic or monoclinic felspars, they are so closely related *inter se* that they are generally associated under the common name of plagioclase; the petrologist, and even the mineralogist, finding it by no means easy to diagnose the several species when they occur as rock-constituents. M. des Cloizeaux has therefore rendered good service by closely studying the optical characters of these felspars, with the view of establishing some method of differentiating them. He has succeeded beyond expectation, but the means of diagnosis are so technical that the student must be referred to the original paper

recently published in the *Comptes Rendus*. Suffice it to say that these studies lend no support to Tschermak's theory, which regards all the triclinic felspars as isomorphous mixtures of albite and anorthite. Moreover, by studying the position of the optic axes, and the character of the dispersion, M. des Cloizeaux shows that the "moonstone" of Mineral Hill, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is an albite and not an oligoclase; and that Von Kobell's so-called new species *Tschermakite* is also an albitic felspar.

THE *Zeitschrift für die Oesterreichischen Gymnasien* for January and February contains an article by O. Benndorf on various unexplained points connected with the arrangements of the Attic theatre, notably the manner in which the great public was admitted and distributed. The conclusion of the writer's long and ingenious argument is, that they were divided according to tribes (*phrāai*), as in the Ecclesia. The second part of the January number is taken up with reviews of no great importance; the third part contains a very interesting account by Tomaschek of the chief results arrived at by the Commission appointed to discuss educational questions at Berlin in 1873. Among other points we may notice that there seems to have been a tendency to disparage the continuance of Latin as a subject proper for the Realschulen, and that the system of bifurcation was not, on the whole, regarded with favour. It was nearly unanimously agreed that Natural Science ought to be taught in the Gymnasia to all classes for two hours a week. Other questions of detail discussed at the conference are mentioned in this article, which deserves to be read by friends of education. Besides the article by Benndorf mentioned above, the February number has reviews of Cron's studies on Euripides, Curtius's Greek Verb, Wilmann's Latin Inscriptions, and Quicherat's Nonius, all more or less favourable. Wücker's *Altenglisches Lesebuch* is criticised less favourably by J. Zupitza. K. Werner, in the third part, discusses the educational statute of Bavaria, complaining, among other things, that no place is given to Natural History in the list of subjects enumerated as necessary for a liberal education, and that Physics are but barely provided for in the programme of the Bavarian gymnasia.

THE most immediately interesting article in the last number of the *Hermes* (vol. ix. part 3) is by C. Henning, who publishes for the first time a letter of the Emperor Julian from the Harleian MS. No. 5610. The letter refers to a certain Pegasus, a pretended convert to Christianity, who acted as the guide of Julian when on a visit to Ilium, and is lauded by the Emperor for his care of the religious monuments of the city, in which he was acting as Christian bishop. Several interesting points started by the letter are ably discussed by the writer of the article. Theodor Mommsen contributes two articles, one on the list of magistrates in the Capitol, the other on the decree of the Senate quoted in Josephus *Ant.* xiv. 8. 5. The points raised in the first are too minute for mention here, but are handled with Mommsen's usual mastery of his materials; the second article is an interesting argument to show that the date given by Josephus (B.C. 47) is the right one, and that Scaliger was wrong in assigning the decree to the year 124; Ewald, Ludwig Grimm, Ritschl, and Mendelssohn wrong in assigning it to the year 139. Wilamowitz-Möllendorff has a spirited and ingenious paper on the Megarian comedy, the point of which is that the Megarian origin of the Attic comedy is a delusion, and that a "Megarian joke" meant nothing more than a bad or coarse joke, just as the *Attellana* was localised as Oscar by the Romans. H. Jordan discusses a number of difficulties arising on the question of the temple erected to Julius Caesar. The critical matter contributed to this number comprises articles by Patsch on the *Johannis* of Corippus, Hertlein on some Greek prose authors

(Xenophon, Diodorus, Philostratus, Julian), Treu on the Parthian codex of Quintus Smyrnaeus, Förster on Libanius. Bardt replies to Lange on the *Lex Caecilia Didia*.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY (Monday, March 15).

SIR SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS, President, in the Chair. Mr. Sealy exhibited specimens of an *Ornithoptera* bred from larvae taken in Malabar on *Aristolochia indica*.

Professor Westwood exhibited drawings of several undescribed Coleoptera of remarkable forms, of which he intended to communicate the descriptions. Among them was an insect from the collection of M. Mnisech, which bore a strong resemblance to a *Rhyododes*, and which he had named *Rhyodina Mnisechii*, but was really a Heteromeroous insect.

Mr. M'Lachlan remarked that the species of *Lepisma*, exhibited at the last meeting by Mr. F. H. Ward, did not correspond with the description of *L. domestica* of the United States, nor with the description of any species with which he was acquainted.

Mr. Butler communicated some critical remarks on the recently published work on the *Sphingidae*, by Dr. Boisduval.

The Rev. R. P. Murray read some remarks on the species of *Terias*, forming the *Hecabe* group, which tended to show that the insects which had hitherto been considered distinct species under the names of *Aesiope*, Mén., *Brenda*, Doubl. and Hew. and *Sari*, Horsf., were mostly, if not all, referable to but one species, *T. Hecabe*, Linn. Professor Westwood suggested that the case might be analogous to certain English species of *Pieris*, where certain forms—e.g., *P. napaea*, Esp., and *P. Sabellicae*, Steph., now universally recognised as varieties of *P. napi*, Linn., had long been considered as specifically distinct. Professor Westwood also suggested that attention should be paid to the times of appearance of the various forms, and the period noted during which they remained in the pupa stage. Mr. Butler remarked that the latter circumstance had an important bearing in the case of *Papilio Ajax*, Linn.

Mr. J. S. Baly communicated "Descriptions of new Genera and Species of Phytophagous Coleoptera.

Mr. C. O. Waterhouse communicated a paper on the Lamellicorn Coleoptera of Japan.

Mr. F. Smith read "Descriptions of new Species of Indian Aculeate Hymenoptera collected by Mr. G. R. James Rothney," and also "Descriptions of new Species of Bees of the genus *Nomia*, Latreille.

Part V. of the Transactions for 1874, containing the title-page and index, with five plates, was on the table.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (Monday, March 22).

At the usual fortnightly meeting of the Society, Mr. Coryton, late Recorder at Moulmein, read an interesting paper on the routes from Burmah into South-western China. During his residence in British Burmah, Mr. Coryton devoted much pains to the collection of all available information at the hands of Shan traders respecting the routes and nature of the country traversed by them, the people and tribes through whose territories they passed, and other particulars. Although Mr. Coryton in his paper did not, strictly speaking, convey any new information, he presented with much clearness a summary of the different attempts which had been made to explore particular routes as well as of the various projects for "tapping" the wealth of Yunnan, and diverting it in the direction of the ports of British India. Mr. T. T. Cooper's two attempts, made from the side of China and from that of Assam respectively, Major Sladen's ascent of the Irrawaddy to Bamo

and Momein, the expeditions of Williams, Macleod, and Richardson, and of the French up the Mekong and Songkoi, all were carefully reviewed, while Captain Sprye's scheme for communication between Rangoon and Esrom was also touched upon. The lecturer appeared to favour the route via the Irrawaddy to Bamo and Talifu, both on account of its antiquity and the exceptional advantages which in the navigability of the Irrawaddy we possess over all the other rival streams. Mr. Coryton then referred to the recent disaster which had befallen Colonel Browne's expedition, and after speaking in terms of praise of the late Mr. Margary's perseverance and promise, concluded in the words used by the Secretary to the Society in a recent letter on the subject, "Young Margary is dead, but he has left us a noble legacy in his example."

Mr. T. T. Cooper said he did not pretend to be an advocate of one particular route, but simply a pioneer. He expressed an opinion that the Shans were more civilized than Mr. Coryton gave them credit for being.

Sir George Campbell was of opinion that now that affairs were quieter than formerly, a considerable trade might spring up between British Burmah and China, while from the side of Assam much might be done in the way of encouragement of trade by the fostering and developing of frontier fairs.

Sir Rutherford Alcock laid stress on the necessity of a great Asiatic power like England showing firmness and dignity after an outrage such as had been passed upon her. Prompt action was of vital importance so as to secure us due respect from our neighbours and subjects. The jealous frontier policy of the Chinese had no doubt prompted the attack on the expedition, but the lesson ought not to be thrown away on us, and we ought to learn how hazardous are these explorations, and with what caution we should enter on such undertakings.

Sir Henry Rawlinson, in a speech that was much cheered, said that no sort of rashness could fairly be imputed to us, for the Government of Peking had given us the fullest permission for the prosecution of the expedition, while he, for his part, knowing that risk must be encountered in all such international dealings, preferred to see such dangers boldly met than with a display of over-caution. He read, in conclusion, some interesting and touching extracts from Mr. Margary's most recent letter, written a few days before his death.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE (Wednesday, March 24).

SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart., in the Chair. Sir Gardner Wilkinson communicated a paper on "The Listening Slave and Slaying of Marsyas," in which he gave an account of a curious relief which he had seen and drawn so long ago as 1820, on a sarcophagus in the church of "San Paolo fuori le Mura," near Rome. This church, as is well known, was burned in 1823, and it is not certain whether this sarcophagus was wholly destroyed at the time, or is still partially preserved. Sir Gardner Wilkinson pointed out that the main subject was clearly the same as that the Italians call "L'Assotino," an excellent specimen of which he noticed and copied at Arles in 1829; and added that other representations of this myth may be found on ancient vases, and on various works of art.

FINE ART.

THE STUDIOS.—VII.

MR. WOOLNER, R.A., sends no work of importance to the Academy this year. He had intended to exhibit the cast of his recently executed statue of Lord Lawrence, from which the bronze has been taken; but it was so seriously injured in the process, that the necessary repairs could not be executed in time for the Exhibition. He is at

present engaged on a reredos for the chapel at Luton Hoo. In the centre is the crucifix, on either side of which are the figures of the Virgin and of St. John. The Virgin, gazing upwards towards her son, is fainting with anguish; St. John watches, ready to receive her in his arms as she falls. Mr. Woolner has found an incident which may not improbably appear to some rather startling. He has introduced on the left hand of the cross a vulture. The vulture comes to seek his natural prey, and retreats scared from the awful neighbourhood by the Divine Presence. Mr. Woolner has also a life-size statue of a celebrated Parsee merchant on the point of completion in the marble, and a small relief of the same person destined, we believe, for the University of Edinburgh, which is also nearly finished. Besides these works, he has also recently carried out on his own account a large bust of Tennyson. To this labour of love the sculptor has devoted himself with the conscientious zeal and unscrupulous energy habitual to him, and the bust is conspicuous for excellence in the best qualities which characterise Mr. Woolner's work of this class.

Mr. Rudolf Lehmann's half-length life-size portrait of Mr. Robert Browning gives great satisfaction to all the friends of both painter and poet. The figure is standing, the head slightly turned to the right, the right hand rests on the hip in an attitude which will be familiar to many. Mr. Lehmann has not addressed himself to the task of bringing out the power and vigorous character of his subject. That was successfully accomplished by Mr. Watts in his memorable profile. Mr. Lehmann has selected quite another moment of expression, not that in which we see the promise of production, but that which shows the instant of slackened effort. This, Mr. Lehmann has rendered faithfully and intelligently. An air of slight fatigue softens the accent of untameable energy which belongs to the less rare moments. The portrait is not so much of Mr. Browning the poet, as of Mr. Browning as he is known to his friends; and in this respect it will have a special value. Among other work by Mr. Lehmann which he will probably send to the Academy, may be mentioned a very pretty study of a little girl in a red jacket, caressing a black kitten, which she hugs close in her bare arms. The unconscious childish action, and the round, soft, childish contour come happily against a simple background of clear sky. *After the Dance* is another, and a more considerable picture also by Mr. Lehmann. The bright figure of an Italian peasant girl is seated by the wayside on a little grass-grown elevation. She gracefully poises her arms on the circle of the tambourine which rests upon her knees. An expression half of weariness, half of regret for past pleasure languishes in her face, and disposes her limbs with an idle grace. Behind her spreads itself a brightly luminous sheet of southern sky. The picture is, we believe, the property of Mr. Frederick Leland.

Mr. J. T. Nettleship has just completed some excellent portraits of dogs. A magnificent specimen of that magnificent species the mastiff in repose but alert, a sleeping brown retriever, and a black retriever gravely investigating a friendly Norwegian pony in a paddock. The massive forms of the great mastiff are felt by the painter with genuine liking. He has got hold of and expressed a strong impression of the possibilities of enormous force which lurk about the beast. Full value is given to the dead weight with which the dog has stretched himself upon the floor, and to the solid front presented by the broad chest. The structure is so admirably felt and the whole so well animated by a look of character and intelligence, that we get an impression of pure strength free from any exaggeration or coarseness. The brown retriever also to a true dog-lover is delightfully and simply true. The surroundings in both cases have been wisely chosen from their respective homes. The mastiff extends himself on his well-accustomed rug with a rightful air of possession, and the retriever sleeps in his chosen

corner near a sheltering chair. The little portrait of the pony and his companion gains spirit from the same liveliness of interest in animals which Mr. Nettleship shows in the other two pictures. The movement of both dog and pony is full of intention, the snuff and nosing which passes between them is vividly rendered, and the landscape background, the green-covered walls of the paddock, the half-open gate which admits through its iron bars of a partial glimpse of distant park, is pleasantly and effectively put in. E. F. S. PATTISON.

ART SALES.

THE fine objects of art of the late Countess Koucheleff, of St. Petersburg, one of the most important collections in Russia, was dispersed, on the 18th ult., at the Hôtel Drouot:—Greuze, *The Hermit*, one of his most celebrated pictures, which is engraved, 24,500 fr.; N. Poussin, *The Philistines struck with the Plague*, repetition of the painting in the Louvre, also engraved, 4,050 fr.; Gerard Dow, *Young Lady in her Balcony*, 15,200 fr.; Van Everdingen, *Scenes in Norway*, 1,720 fr.; Hubert Robert, two large paintings, 14 feet by 8 feet, fountains and buildings in ruins, signed and dated 1796, of exceptional execution, 3,650 fr. and 3,500 fr.; Karl du Jardin, *Players at Morra*, 3,000 fr.; A charming *Landscape* of Moucheron, with figures by Adrian Van de Velde, 8,100 fr.; Pynaker, *Landscape*, 3,650 fr.; ten genuine paintings by Joseph Vernet, which sold—*An Italian Sea-port*, of large size, 5,350 fr.; *The Bay of Naples*, 6,000 fr.; *Landscape with Waterfall*, 3,300 fr.; *Sea-piece*, 3,100 fr.; another, with *Rising Sun*, 3,000 fr.; a diamond rivière of fifty-one brilliants, 19,000 fr.; a tiara, 32,400 fr., and a plaque, 16,350 fr.; two colossal terminal busts of Flora and Ceres, of Rouen faience, 10,000 fr.; two bronze candelabra, Louis XVI. period, 10,500 fr.; two vases of Sèvres porcelain, 10,000 fr. The sale produced 292,640 fr. (11,705. 12s.).

SOME modern pictures sold on the 23rd ult. at the following prices:—Achenbach, *Women at an Italian Fountain*, 4,000 fr.; Baron, *Rustic Concert*, 1,200 fr.; Corot, *Morning*, 3,800 fr.; *Evening*, 4,050 fr.; *The Fisherman*, 2,900 fr.; *Border of a Wood*, 3,800 fr.; Courbet, *Sea-piece*, 750 fr.; Delacroix, *Magdalen at the Foot of the Cross*, 1,220 fr., and *Young Liones*, 1,400 fr.; J. Dupré, *Setting Sun*, 1,500 fr.; Fromentin, *Arab Horseman*, 3,100 fr.; Isabey, *Farmyard with Figures*, 4,550 fr.; Jacque, *Shepherd and Flock*, 4,000 fr.; Madou, *Flemish Interior*, 3,800 fr.; J. F. Millet, *Le bas Bréau*, 3,000 fr., and *Bathers*, 2,750 fr.; Pettenkofen, *Hungarian Horses at the Drinking Trough*, 3,180 fr.; T. Rousseau, *The Boat of Saint-Ouen*, 4,000 fr.; Roybet, *Acrobats*, 1,800 fr.; Herman Tenkate, *Interior of an Inn*, 2,400 fr.; Verboeckhoven, *Oxen and Sheep*, 1,200 fr.; Waldmüller, *The Indigent Family*, 3,550 fr.; Ziem, *Sailing Boats and Gondolas*, 2,000 fr., and *Embarkation at Vienna*, 3,000 fr.

At another sale on the 22nd ult., *A Village Fête at the time of Louis XV.*, by Le Prince, sold for 21,200 fr.

AT the picture sale on the 19th ult. at Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods', the prices obtained were:—Van Goyen, *A River Scene, with Cottages*, 210 gs.; Jacob Ruysdael, *A Woody Scene, with River and Figures*, 255 gs.; Morland, *Landscape, with Peasant and Dog tending Sheep*, 95 gs.; Old Crome, *A Wood Scene, with Figures*, 120 gs.; Raffaelle, *The Martyrdom of St. Placida*, a composition of seven figures, in the artist's first manner, 188 gs.; Solomon Ruysdael, *A River Scene, with Church and Ferry*, 105 gs. The following day some water-colour drawings fetched the following prices:—Cooper, *Milking Time, Grasmere*, 365 gs.; Leader, *In the Ledi Valley*, 230 gs.; Birket Foster, *Feeding Time*, 190 gs.; E. Duncan, *St. Abbe's Head*, 124 gs. Paintings:—John Syer, *The Road to Beddgelert*, 295 gs.; W. H. Knight, *The Last Change*, 155 gs.; E. M.

Cooke, *Venice*, 130 gs.; W. P. Frith, *New Shoes*, 117 gs.; E. Nicol, *The Knotty Point*, 155 gs., and *Rejected Addresses*, 95 gs.; Horsley, *The New Dress*, 185 gs.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE *Moniteur des Arts* states that a commission has been formed to raise by subscription a monument to the memory of Camille Corot, and that an exhibition of his works at the Ecole des Beaux Arts is being organised by the association of sculptors, painters and artists, under the sanction of M. Guillaume and of M. de Chennevières, Director of the Fine Arts.

A GERMAN translation, by Rudolph Valdek, of Condivi's *Life of Michel Angelo Buonarroti*, has just been published at Vienna, in Eitelberger's excellent series "Quellenschriften für Kunstgeschichte und Kunsttechnik."

RAPHAEL's *Madonna di Tempi*, of the Munich Gallery, is one of those charming productions of his Florentine period in which the cheerful grace of Leonardo da Vinci is added to the purity and tender devotional feeling of the Umbrian school. It is well known, having been engraved already by seven different masters, but it is scarcely possible to have too much of such a very good thing, and the large engraving of it which the German engraver, J. L. Raab, has just executed will certainly be acceptable to all lovers of Raphael. In many respects this engraving excels all previous attempts, for Raab has expressed in it something of that soft beauty of colour that we find in all Raphael's works, and which it is so difficult to convey in a black and white reproduction. In order to gain this he worked, it is stated, chiefly from a water-colour copy of the picture that he had made himself, and which he kept constantly before his eyes during the tedious process of engraving. The Raphaelesque mode of expression has also been happily rendered—neither exaggerated, nor enfeebled, and the modelling of the forms carried out with perfect mastership. The first impressions from the plate were taken in February, artist's proofs are now being issued, and proofs before letters will be taken in May. It is published by Friedr. Bruckmann, in Munich and Berlin.

A LONG letter on the subject of the Prix de Salon, concerning which there was so much difference of opinion last year, has appeared in most of the Paris papers. It is signed by six of the leading artists of France, and signifies their intention of declining to serve on the Salon jury this year in consequence of their disapproval of this prize, which seemingly reappears in the *Réglement* of the present year, though the article referring to it is not sufficiently clear to make it certain whether it has not undergone modification. In any case, however, discord would infallibly arise if they were nominated as jurors, and therefore they beg the voters to do them the honour of not returning them.

THE Mikado has applied to the painter Ugolini to execute full-length portraits of all the sovereigns in Europe, as well as that of himself and his wife. They are to decorate his residence at Takeo; and if these portraits are successful, it is the intention of the Mikado to found a school of Italian painting in Japan.

IT is strange that the rich material that lies ready to the eyes and hands of artists in our great modern ironworks has not been more often seized upon for the making of pictures. Everyone who has seen the processes of smelting and forging iron cannot fail to have been struck with the many picturesque effects that they yield, effects such as Rembrandt delighted in—of glowing light in surrounding darkness, of mystic beams and strange shadows casting a spell of beauty upon the most commonplace objects. A painting by our rarely-seen native painter, Wright of Derby, was exhibited two or three years ago at the Old Masters

Exhibition at the Royal Academy, which represented the forging of a piece of iron with considerable skill and very fine effect; but excepting this, we do not remember to have seen any work by an English artist dealing with this subject. A German artist, however, has recently recognised its capabilities. In a great picture, called the *Cyclops' Workshop* (*Cyklopie*), upon which German criticism is now busy, Adolf Menzel has represented the interior of a large iron-foundry, with its giant steam-hammer, its blast and puddling furnaces, and its huge cylinders that roll out glowing masses of iron of many hundredweight as if they were soft paste. One of these glowing masses forms the centre around which the interest of Menzel's picture moves. It has passed through the first rollers and is being taken up with great tongs by the foremost workmen in order to be passed on to the second, a proceeding that involves a prodigious exertion of strength. Other workmen are employed in different processes; some direct the machinery; one in the foreground wheels away a newly-forged cylinder on a barrow, others are undergoing a very necessary process of purification and shirt changing, while others again are seen in a group in the dark background already beginning their midday meal. In the background of all is dimly visible the iron and steam monster that supplies the motive force for all this wonderful work. It will be acknowledged that here are splendid materials for a picture, only it wants a Rembrandt at least to deal with them. Herr Menzel is not a Rembrandt, but according to the *Berlin Post*, from which this description of his picture is taken, he has produced a powerful realistic work. He has worked for three years, it is said, on this one picture.

The *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst* is greatly taken up with Michel Angelo this month. 1. We have a short description of the statue of the youthful John the Baptist, in the possession of Count Rosselmini-Gualandi, formerly attributed to Donatello, but now affirmed by several distinguished artists and other good judges to be by Michel Angelo. (See note on the subject, ACADEMY, February 20.) 2. A critical essay by J. P. Richter on Michel Angelo's fresco of the Creation of Man, on the ceiling of the Capella Sixtina. And 3. A review of the German translation of Condive's life of Michel Angelo, in which the reviewer brings forward several well-grounded reasons for supposing that the celebrated marble statue of the Madonna and Child at Bruges is not by the great master to whom it is usually so confidently assigned. He points out that not only Vasari, but also Condive, whose accuracy is far less impeachable, speaks of the Madonna and Child that passed into Flanders as having been cast in bronze. "He also cast in bronze," says Condive, "a Madonna with the Child on her lap, which was bought by some Flemish merchants for 100 ducats, and sent to Flanders." Vasari speaks of it still more definitely as a bronze "medallion," whereas the Madonna of Notre Dame at Bruges is executed most certainly in fine white marble. On internal evidence also this critic decides against the authenticity of the work, and unhesitatingly attributes it to one of Michel Angelo's pupils or imitators. Only the initials "C. V. L." are signed to this review, but we are informed in a note that it is by a distinguished Vienna sculptor, who for many years has devoted himself to the study of Michel Angelo's works. The other articles of the number are—a description by Carl Brun of two pictures by Mantegna, in the French provincial museum of Tours; the conclusion of Paul d'Albret's notices of the new Opera House in Paris; and the conclusion of Beavington Atkinson's critique upon Landseer. The illustrations are very poor: one a smudgy etching by L. Fischer, from a landscape by Ruisdael, and the other a lithograph from Hildebrand's statue of the Sleeping Shepherd, a work which met with great success in Germany.

In the March number of the *Nuova Antologia*, Signor Camillo Boito gives an account of an enormous mosaic now being executed in Salviati's studio at Venice. It is destined to go round the base of the new monument of Victory in Berlin, and is after a picture by the young artist Anto Wener, lately appointed Director of the Academy at Berlin. Of this picture Signor Boito speaks in the most enthusiastic terms. It is divided into four principal groups: the first represents the provocation of France against Germany, and the surprise of the German people engaged in all kinds of peaceful pursuits at the outbreak of the war; in the second, we see the Germans preparing for the war, and here Prince Frederic Charles is the central figure; in the third, the rapid alliance concluded between the various German nations is represented; and, in the fourth, the creation of the new German Empire. The mosaic copy of the picture was begun last September, and is expected to be finished next September; unfortunately, the monument itself appears to be so poor in design and idea as to be unworthy of this decoration.

THE STAGE.

"ROSE MICHEL."

The introduction of two or three horrible details, by one of which—the cry of a prisoner under torture—the action is helped and a theatrical "situation" obtained, might tempt one to class *Rose Michel* along with melodramas and the pieces with which the transpontine lovers of melodrama are most familiar; but the main motive of the piece is in the struggle between motherly love and a difficult duty, and this struggle as far as the dramatist is concerned is ably and ingeniously pourtrayed, and so the piece has some claim to take rank with those higher ones which deal exclusively with the study of human emotion and the development of character. The theme is a worthy one, and deserves worthy illustration. It does not, on the whole, get that, just now, at the Gaiety Theatre.

Rose Michel, in 1765, is the wife of a brutalised tavern keeper, whose wife is his slave and whose money is his god. She has one child—Louise—who, with M. Bernard, the gem engraver of Paris, has been brought up under better influences than she could have had at home. And in the first act, Rose visits her child at M. Bernard's house in the capital. The worthy gem engraver is informed of the death of the syndic, and immediately afterwards of his own appointment to that post, the goal of his ambition. So he passes from condolence to joy with an alacrity that would do credit to the Editor of a morning newspaper. He has an item of good news in store for Rose. His son Gilbert shall marry her daughter if only she can assure him that her husband, though a brute, is an honest one. And she gives him this assurance, believing in its truth.

The second act makes manifest that she was much too lenient. She finds her husband committing a murder; a murder for the sake of money. He has refused her any dowry for the marriage of Louise, and she, going down to the common room of the tavern, under the floor of which Pierre Michel has concealed his long accumulating treasure, gets the gold for the dowry, and is surprised by Pierre, who is bound on another errand. Hiding from Pierre she sees him go swiftly into the chamber of their guest, M. Grandchamp, and stab him instantly in his sleep. Grandchamp is the bad husband of a girl called Lucie, and has received a hundred thousand francs from a chivalrous youth on condition that he leaves her for America. The temptation is too strong for Pierre Michel, and the murder in a trice is planned and done. Coming out of the chamber, Pierre Michel finds his wife, struck with this significant revelation that Louise can now hardly in honour be the wife of Gilbert. That her daughter must lose her lover, through her father's crime, is her first

thought, followed instantly not by fear for her own life now at the ruffian's mercy, but by defiance of him and horror of his crime. With no timidity she beards him alone, and in Paris Madme. Fargueil's defiant cry, "Assassin! Assassin!" has become a celebrated thing.

Rose has possessed herself of Pierre's ill-gotten money, and restored it secretly to De Buissey—the chivalrous youth who had given it to Grandchamp—and the youth, who thus learns the rashness of too much chivalry, is accused of the murder; the money being found again in his possession. He protests that he knows nothing, but protests uselessly. Rose Michel is the only soul, save Pierre himself, who can confirm his statement. She declares his innocence, but will bring no proofs, and the third act is devoted to the strengthening of her motive for making full disclosure. It prepares the way for the fourth act, as the first prepared the way for the second. The son's solicitation, his mother's entreaty, must do their part with Rose: the duty to good M. Bernard—after her assurance—has weighed on her, but the duty to these two is doubly pressing.

And in the fourth act, urged by the Judge in private—a friend of the De Buisseys, but an honest one—she does waver very much, and asks her daughter what it would cost her to give up her lover. And the simple girl says it would cost her her life; and that avowal of how much her love is engaged is too much for Rose Michel, and paralyses her action. There seems, however, one way out of the difficulty—if young De Buissey, now imprisoned in the Châtelet, can escape. Pierre, as the condition of Rose's silence, will aid the attempt, and under his wife's direction he is occupied in discovering a secret passage, when Rose hears the cry of De Buissey under torture, and rushes to the door with a shriek that they must open it, for she is "no longer a woman, no longer a mother, but a living conscience," and the right must be done. They open the door, but she is spared the misery of denouncing her husband, for soldiers, pouring in, find him planning an escape, and shoot him without waiting for explanations. Nor does there now remain any insuperable obstacle to the marriage of Louise with the worthy Bernard's son.

Mr. Campbell Clarke's translation of M. Blum's work is a thoroughly good one, and he has done wisely to leave the original pretty much where he found it. Many little points of ingenious construction are necessarily lost in our telling; but, certain horrors allowed for—either condemned or condoned—it is plain that the work is of seizing interest, dealing as it does from end to end with the conflict of strong and genuine emotions, and dealing with these with a robustness of which the Borough and the Outer Boulevards should not be allowed the monopoly. There are two things however of which the Borough and the Outer Boulevards are welcome to gain the monopoly—first, the sight of the knife with which murder has been done; and secondly, the hearing of De Buissey's cries under torture. With these things removed, the Gaiety performance would be more in keeping with the taste of most of its playgoers. But a much deeper objection may possibly be found to the enthusiastic reception of *Rose Michel* in England. The intense sentiment between mother and child in France—sentiment which is the motive of so much in French imaginative work—is perhaps not always understood by the middle-class British householder, who instead of a passion for one child, has complacent joy in a quiverful.

It is however upon situations and acting alone that reliance has been placed. There is no remarkable scenery: no special decoration: no picturesque groupings. A waiting-maid is unfortunately attired in raiment very much of our century, and the Comtesse de Buissey's drawing-room, though not mean or poor, is a little suggestive of the unsubstantial splendours of Tottenham Court Road. Nor—to come to other details—is there

much of local colour in the manners of the *dramatis personae*. There is too much hand-shaking for French society. Mr. Ryder's dignity and business-like precision will do for the French judge, and so will Miss Hollingshead's absence of affectation for the French *petite bourgeoisie*; but in the other characters, high and low, there is neither much of courtliness nor much of vivacity. These details help or hurt the effect of the piece, but the effect of this piece depends chiefly on the acting of Rose Michel.

Rose Michel is one of Mdme. Fargueil's triumphs. At the Gaiety it is a failure. On a previous occasion we were at some little pains to point out what had seemed the unreasonableness of expecting from English artists, in a delicate and quiet piece of work, that excellence in acting which only high training and long familiarity with delicate and quiet work, can secure. The English artists were imperfect, but their shortcomings were inevitable. In the present case, nothing of that kind can be said. Here is a drama of strong situations and of emotions generally readily conceived. And if we have not got our Mdme. Fargueil on the English stage, we ought to have her. Mrs. Gladstone is apparently a naturally earnest actress, with means strengthened by experience, but with little inventive power, and little grasp of a character as a whole. Like a walker on stilts, she strides from point to point; taking no account of the spaces between. Thus, she is vigorous, in the accepted fashion, at the great moments of the piece, but has never led up to them justly. The big words when they come—the "assassin" for instance, and the "living conscience"—are too big, not indeed for the situations in the drama, but for such sense of the situations as she has been able to convey. She has not succeeded either by personal charm or the adroit use of many details, quickly following one another, in interesting the audience in the character, and so a burst of passionate declamation still leaves the audience chilly—the person has not been made real, or touching to them. Mrs. Gladstone is far indeed from repeating Mdme. Fargueil's triumph. Her performance is heavy, monotonous and untrue.

Miss Hollingshead gives to Louise Michel grace, tenderness, and quietude. Her voice and utterance are already excellent. More of illustrative action must come in due time. Miss Hollingshead, like the Bourbons, has something to learn—but unlike the Bourbons, she has nothing to forget. The Russian, Pierre Michel, is earnestly played by Mr. J. C. Cowper, who if he errs, errs on the side of too much impulsiveness. As Bernard and Grandchamps, Mr. Maclean and Mr. Edgar have little to do. Mr. Hall is grotesque as the tavern-keeper's servant. Mrs. Howard appears as the Countess de Bussy. As her son, the wrongly accused, Mr. Edmund Tearle is somewhat wanting in intensity, and his long speech, in the first act, is declaimed monotonously; but in appearance he is satisfactory, and at times interesting. It is Mr. Ryder who brings to his part, of the friendly judge, a complete experience and discretion. His method of questioning the accused and the witnesses in the fourth act gives reality to a part of a scene which would otherwise surely lack it. Strongly acted, the play would have great qualities which would appeal even to an English audience; but it demands, in its principal interpreter, an art of which there is here hardly a sign.

FREDERICK WEDMORE.

THE Easter Festival was anticipated at the Royalty Theatre by the production on Thursday in last week of a novel cantata—the words by Mr. Gilbert, the music by Sullivan, and the subject a trial in the Exchequer. An action for breach of promise of marriage is one of the things which, even amidst the solemnity of a court of justice, an Englishman feels himself privileged to laugh at. On the boards of a theatre it should be doubly ridiculous, and at the Royalty it is in

truth sufficiently comic, Mr. Gilbert being, as the "Bab Ballads" have testified, an adept in the art of funny verse-making, and Mr. Arthur Sullivan having, as his version of *Box and Cox* may witness, a keen sense of the humorous capacities of music. So the public is well pleased with the entertainment at the Royalty, where something of the pomp and circumstance of a court of justice is happily mocked. In actual court, the trial of a breach of promise case reveals the weaknesses of the defendant—possibly of the plaintiff. But in the court in Dean Street, Soho, the weaknesses of all humanity are humorously revealed, and excused, if not justified. There is a chorus of jurymen, all perfectly aware that each in his time has been as fickle as the defendant—it being apparently a part of Mr. Gilbert's philosophy that nobody is much better than anybody else. There is a solo for the learned judge, who is at first inclined to recommend a compromise—not strictly in accordance with statute law, but who eventually decides to marry the young woman himself—he has previously accommodated Miss Nellie Bromley with a seat on the Bench. Mr. Gilbert's moral, Mr. Sullivan's music, and Miss Bromley's appearance are alike impressive. A wittier treatment of the subject is conceivable, though it might be difficult. Here the main reliance is on the broad satire, not so much on proceedings in Court, as on frailties in the world. Mr. Sullivan, the actor, befittingly represents the wisdom of the Judge, Mr. Fisher is the heartless defendant, and Mr. Hollingsworth the counsel for the plaintiff. The piece will be a popular success.

Conrad and Medora—Mr. Brough's burlesque produced some fourteen years ago at the Lyceum, just before burlesque of the coarser kind came in vogue—is the piece selected by Miss Litton to strengthen the programme at the St. James's Theatre, whither she and her company have moved from the Court, and where *Brighton* is nightly performed. That the company possessed, in Mr. W. J. Hill and others, some efficient actors of burlesque, was already known; but it was not known that Miss Litton herself was a valuable addition to a burlesque troupe. Her performance is elegant, and this—combined with the appearance of Miss Henrietta Hodson, for the first time at this theatre—secures something that is attractive, and nowadays uncommon, in the rendering of burlesque. *Conrad and Medora* will not be relished by those who demand the loudest dresses, the most catchy tunes, and the greatest possible amount of slang; but it will be enjoyed by some of those who used to like burlesque when Mr. Planché wrote it.

FRENCH plays are once more to be seen in London. The Opéra Comique opened, on Easter Monday, for their performance, and M. Pitron, who was last year at the Holborn and Princess's, is again the manager. Were it not that there was a crowded audience on Monday night, the selection of *La Famille Benoîton* would not have seemed a happy one. Many of Sardou's comedies are directed at the follies of an hour: none more so than *La Famille Benoîton*; and its hour is past. To read the *Famille Benoîton* is like reading an old newspaper: it speaks of trifling things which are gone by. But at the Opéra Comique it is pleasantly interpreted, and was, on Monday, received with much applause. Our readers will gladly hear of the engagement of Mdlle. Croizette and Mdlle. Blanche Pierson for a limited number of nights. The one had the happiness to make a sensation at a theatre where sensations are made with difficulty; and the other is, in every sense, among the best of contemporary artists.

Hamlet has been performed during the week at the Surrey Theatre, Mr. Creswick taking the part of the Prince. His performance is well known as that of an experienced and judicious actor. Mr. Marston is the Ghost—as good a Ghost as can be got in London. Miss Marie Henderson is Ophelia.

THE Lyceum re-opened on Monday, as it was announced to do. The Lord Chamberlain has licensed the theatre to Mrs. Bateman, so that the series of high-class performances given there may be expected to proceed without interruption—a circumstance playgoers must welcome, if they care for good art. On Monday night, Mr. Irving gave that performance of *Hamlet* with which the whole town has made itself familiar; and Miss Isabel Bateman courageously undertook the part of Ophelia, as of old.

MISS NELLY POWER has reappeared on the stage, as it was said she would do. She acts Sir Kenneth in the burlesque of the *Talisman*, every evening, at the Philharmonic at Islington, and will doubtless draw to that distant quarter those who liked her vivacity when they saw it at the Vaudeville.

The Guinea Stamp—a drama of no particular merit—now precedes *Blue Beard* at the Globe Theatre. Mr. Lionel Brough and Miss Rachel Sanger appear in the new piece. It does not much matter what they play before *Blue Beard*, so long as that eccentric and lively performance is of itself sufficient to attract audiences.

The Merchant of Venice will probably be acted at the Prince of Wales's Theatre on Saturday next; and next week will see the production of Mr. Farnie's new after-piece at the Strand.

David Garrick, with Mr. Sothern, Mr. Buckstone, and Miss Minnie Walton in the principal parts, is to be revived, in two or three days, at the Haymarket.

MR. PHELPS and many members of the Gaiety company appeared at Manchester on Monday.

PURSUING his letters to the *Daily Telegraph*, the "London Manager"—who, as we last week mentioned, is understood to be Mr. Hollingshead—has come to the proposal of remedies for what he considers to be the abuse of authority at the theatres. He writes as follows:

"It is often easier to point out absurdities than to suggest the best way to remove them, but in this case the task is not so difficult. The control of public amusements at the present time is a task requiring the undivided attention of a well-organised department. It ought to be concentrated in the hands of a public officer, and not an officer of the Crown, whose powers ought to be defined and enlarged; whose subordinates, especially surveyors, ought to be numerous; and who ought to be responsible to the Home Office. The defect of the Lord Chamberlain's authority is that it is at once too large and too limited. It is too limited in area, and too large in discretionary powers. We have checked arbitrary power in this country at the cost of much blood and treasure, and there is no reason why it should hold on to existence in the person of a Lord Chamberlain. Lord Chesterfield's memorable protest on the passing of Sir Robert Walpole's Act of 1737 is probably not forgotten. 'If the players are to be punished,' he said, 'let it be by the laws of their country, and not by the will of an irresponsible despot.' The present abuse of this discretionary power is shown in the case of Ash Wednesday. No warrant for even the general observance of this day can be respected in a Protestant country, and the restrictions on the players, and players only, which are powerless under the present licensing system over one-fourth of London and nearly the whole of the country, have little more than the antiquity of a century to recommend them even to the lovers of old observances."

MÉLINGUE, the famous Boulevard actor of melodrama, has just died, in his sixty-third year. He was born at Caen, and came when young to Paris, and worked at first as a sculptor, on the Church of the Madeleine. He was afterwards a miniature painter, and then became an actor, and played for a long while in the French provinces and in more distant regions. At last he was engaged in the capital: at the Porte Saint Martin Theatre, with which his successes are closely associated. He appeared there in a long list of pieces, among which are the *Tour de Nesle*, *Benvenuto Cellini*, *Fanfan la Tulipe*,

le Bossu, and *Lucrèce Borgia*. In these and many others he made manifest an artistic talent "plein," as one of his critics has written, "de mouvement et d'imprévu." His last part was at the Odéon, in the revival of *Ruy Blas*. Were it not that old Frédéric Lemaître still lingers on the stage, it might be said that with the death of Mélingue the last great actor of *drame—drame de cape et d'épée*—has disappeared from the theatre.

Les Ingrats is the name of the last important piece produced at the Théâtre de Cluny. M. Jules Claretie is the author. The merit of the comedy does not lie in its action, but rather in the types of character—in their development—in the vivacity of the dialogue: the good things said by the way. For all that, it is a little diffuse. It is in four acts. The people are not all as ungrateful as the name would imply. One of the principal characters is a very good fellow, and another is not that, indeed, but an egotist pure and simple. This is one Letourneur, a banker, whose selfish desire with regard to the marriage of his daughter is the foundation of such plot as there is. A financier, Paturel, who has gained everything, though he began with nothing, helps to justify the title of the play. *Les Ingrats* is acted by MM. Laferrière, Esquier, and Mondel, and Mmes. Reynard and Geneviève.

CLAIRVILLE AND DREYFUS are the authors of the *revue* brought out at the Vaudeville, and called *La Revue des Deux Mondes*. Mdlle. Massin, who was seen in England last year in *L'Oncle Sam*, has an amusing part, and there is a pleasant prologue by M. Dreyfus, excellently recited by Mdlle. Réjane, who was much remarked a few months back when she was leaving the Conservatoire.

THE Comédie Française, finding that the "star-ring system" has become too popular among some of its members, has put into force an article of its code for some time in disuse. This will limit the wanderings of certain artists whose journeys have thrown more than their due share of work upon the shoulders of their stay-at-home comrades.

MUSIC.

NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

SEVERAL educational works and pieces of sheet-music have been for some time awaiting notice in these columns; and it will be as well to dismiss them before their number becomes excessive. In reference to new music, moreover, it may be said of the reviewer, *Bis dat qui cito dat*. It is impossible, however, in one article to speak in any detail of more than a dozen different works; fortunately, in the present case, a few words about each will be quite sufficient as a guide to our readers.

Taking first the educational works—Mr. Henry C. Banister's *Music* (Cambridge: Deighton, Bell & Co.), comes before us, bearing on its title-page "Third Edition." Those who know the little book would not have been surprised to have read "thirteenth" instead of "third;" for few more excellent little manuals exist in our language. Within rather more than 300 pages of small octavo is contained a really astonishing amount of matter. Beginning with the merest rudiments of music, the work treats then of the construction of the scale, of intervals, harmony, simple and double counterpoint, modulation, rhythm, imitation and canon, and fugue. Chapters are also given on form in composition, and on the compass of the different voices and instruments. Mr. Banister is a thoroughly experienced teacher, and (so far as we have tested his book) is as correct as he is clear. A valuable portion of the work is found in the exercises in composition, which occupy nearly fifty pages; and an excellent and complete index of subjects is given at the end. The book is in all respects worthy of

hearty recommendation, whether for teaching purposes, or merely as a book of reference.

Time and Tune in the Elementary School, by John Hullah (Longmans), is described by its author on the title-page as "a new method of teaching vocal music." He further tells us in his preface, that some three years since he set to work to prepare a new edition of his former book—his adaptation to English use of Wilhem's method—with such improvements as the experience of years had suggested, but that as he proceeded he found that he was really at work on, not a new edition, but a new book. The result is the present volume. Mr. Hullah still adheres, of course, to the employment of the fixed *Do*, though with considerable modifications of detail. Into the controversy between the "fixed" and the "moveable" *Do* there is no occasion now to enter; both have ardent advocates, and to those who teach on the former system the present work will be heartily welcome. The exercises are very numerous, and carefully graduated in point of difficulty; and the author has shown much taste, as well as considerable ingenuity, in the tunes and part-songs which he has composed to illustrate the various intervals. The exercises are also printed without the text, in a separate form, and at a low price, for the use of classes.

Twenty-four School Songs, for First and Second Trebles and Bass, by T. Crampton (London and Glasgow: W. Collins, Sons & Co.), are printed in the Tonic Sol-fa notation, and will, therefore, be available in the large number of schools where that system is taught. They are simple, melodious, and well adapted to their purpose.

A work of a somewhat similar character as regards its form is Mr. F. Leslie Jones's *Songs for School Use* (Longmans), which are arranged for two trebles with pianoforte accompaniment. These, however, cannot be so unreservedly commended as the last named, because Mr. Jones has entirely disregarded the good old rule that in writing two-part songs the harmony for the voices alone should be quite correct independently of the accompaniment. This is by no means always the case in the present pieces; indeed, even with the piano, the effect of the harmony is occasionally somewhat uncomfortable. In other respects the book is good.

A Tract on Musical Statics, by John Curwen (Tonic Sol-fa Agency), is a work which contains so much useful and valuable information on the subject of harmonics, the relations and derivations of chords, and kindred subjects, that it is impossible not to feel deep regret that Mr. Curwen should (very naturally) have adapted his book so exclusively for Tonic Sol-faists that to musicians unacquainted with that system some of it is simply unintelligible. In spite of this drawback, nevertheless, it gives such an amount of interesting matters relative to the recent discoveries of Helmholtz, Professor Tyndall, and others, that even by those who are not Tonic Sol-faists it can be read with interest. If a second edition is published, it would be worth Mr. Curwen's while to give after the sol-fa names those in ordinary use. The general acceptability of the book would thereby be much increased.

Coming now to sheet-music, there is first to be noticed a number of songs, duets, and part-songs by an American composer, F. Boott, whose name is new to us. These are published by the firm of Oliver Ditson and Co., of Boston (U.S.). There is no occasion to give the list of their names, as they are of no very remarkable musical interest—at least in this country. Mr. Boott has a flowing vein of melody, somewhat of the "Christy Minstrel" type; and American musical taste seems to be so different from that of the English public, that there is great probability that across the Atlantic they would be very popular. They are undeniably pretty, but in no respect great.

"Ad Chloen," by Horace (Ode xxiii., Book 1), set to music by Charles Salaman (Cramer & Co.), is published both with the original Latin text, and

adapted to Lord Lytton's English translation. It is one of those elegant little pieces which Mr. Salaman knows so well how to write—full of taste, and, it is almost needless to add, showing the practised hand of a thorough musician.

Franz Liszt's "Thirteenth Psalm" his very pleasing "Chorus of Reapers," from *Prometheus*, and Schubert's *God in Nature* (Stanley Lucas, Weber & Co.), were spoken of by me so recently in noticing Mr. Walter Bache's concert, that it is unnecessary here to do more than call the attention of readers to the fact of their being published in a cheap edition. The printing is very good, and the form is a large octavo. Messrs. Lucas, Weber & Co. are doing excellent service to art in this country by their cheap publications of modern German music.

"Duo Brillant à quatre mains pour le Piano," par Charles Edward Stephens, Op. 19 (Schott & Co.), is one of those works that occasionally (unfortunately but too seldom) appear, which prove that English musicians are not unworthy to compete with their German brethren in the higher forms of composition. The present, though not so entitled, is in reality a grand sonata in three movements, constructed strictly in classical forms, and amply developed. The first allegro is built on pleasing, though somewhat Mendelssohnian subjects; the second movement is an andante with variations (or, as Mr. Stephens prefers to call them, "parafraisi") in the contrapuntal style, and the finale is exceedingly bright in character, and of great brilliancy. Throughout the whole duet not only is the interest well sustained, but the thematic treatment and the command of counterpoint are such as to place the work far above the average of new pianoforte pieces, and to entitle it to the epithet "classical." It is not very easy, but under the hands of two good players will be found extremely effective.

The *Organist's Quarterly Journal*, Part 25, edited by Dr. W. Spark (Novello, Ewer & Co.), contains a "Marche Triomphale" by Frederick Archer, two Preludes by Ludwig Thäl, a Concert Fantasia by Leopold de Prins, and an Andante by F. J. Read. As regards the quality of the compositions, our countrymen have decidedly the best of it. Mr. Archer's march is bold and spirited, and Mr. Read's andante, though unassuming in form, contains some very nice writing, and will be found useful as an introductory voluntary. On the other hand, Herr Thäl's preludes, though smoothly written, are somewhat colourless, and M. de Prins' Fantasia I am inclined to describe as "much ado about nothing." It is in the variation form, founded on a rather commonplace theme, and full of *ad captandum* effects for "vox humana," tremulant, &c., in the modern French style. Lovers of that style may admire it, but it is doubtful whether others will.

EBENEZER PROUT.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT.

As usual during Passion Week, last Saturday's concert at the Crystal Palace consisted entirely of sacred music; and it must be added that a more interesting selection than that offered to those present could hardly have been brought forward. The chief feature of the afternoon was the first production in this country of Bach's great church-cantata "My spirit was in heaviness" ("Ich hatte viel Bekümmerniss.") The "Kirchen-Cantate" was a species of composition of which Bach has left many examples; more than 220 exist out of a much larger number which he is believed to have written. In form these works may be generally described as long anthems with orchestral accompaniment. Perhaps the nearest parallel to be found to them is in such music as that of Handel's Chandos Anthems, or in the few specimens of cathedral music in which the orchestra is introduced. There is, however, one important point of difference. In Bach's cantatas great prominence is generally (though not invariably) given

to the choral, which, as I have previously had occasion to remark in these columns, has in Germany a special significance to which no counterpart is to be found in our English psalm-tune. Every choral being wedded to its own hymn, the melody has its own associations which are awakened in the minds of the audience quite apart from the words to which it may be set in the cantata, or even when, as sometimes happens, it is given to instruments alone. In some of these "Kirchen-Cantaten" the opening chorus is founded on such a choral; even more frequently one is introduced at the conclusion; and sometimes (as in the work performed on Saturday) it is found in one of the intermediate movements. In form, again, these cantatas are most varied; some have only three or four, others as many as ten or eleven movements; some are for solo voices with but few instruments accompanying, while others are laid out for a chorus and very large orchestra. The variety of their style equals that of their form; and it may be safely asserted that he who knows not these remarkable works has but an imperfect idea of the range and versatility of Bach's genius.

Of the entire series of the Church-Cantatas, there is probably none finer than the work which Mr. Manns had selected for performance. It is one of the longest of its class, containing eleven movements, and is (like most of the larger cantatas) divided into two parts, the first of which was intended to be performed in divine service before the sermon, and the second after it. A detailed analysis of the whole work would occupy too much space; those who are interested in the subject will find an excellent one in the first volume of Bitter's *Life of Bach*, pp. 221-230. There are some points, however, which must be noticed. First of all is the most singular resemblance between the theme of the opening chorus and that of the trio "The flocks shall leave the mountains" in Handel's *Acis and Galatea*—a resemblance not merely in the melody and key, but extending to the actual treatment of the subject by imitation in the seventh at half a bar's interval. Handel was such an unblushing appropriator of the thoughts of others that one would be inclined to suppose he had taken Bach's subject were it not improbable that he ever had the opportunity of hearing the work. Bach's cantata was composed in 1714, but never published till 1856, when it appeared in the fifth year's issue of the Bach Society's works. *Acis and Galatea* was written about 1720; and though it is known that Handel was in Germany about 1717, it seems very unlikely that he should have happened to hear the cantata there. The coincidence is one of the most remarkable in the range of music—perhaps only to be paralleled by that existing between the close of the *Midsummer Night's Dream* overture and the "Mermaid's Song" in *Oberon*, which can also be proved by dates to be merely a coincidence.

To return, however, to the present work: one hardly knows whether more to admire the choral or the solo portions. The final chorus of the first part, "Wherefore grievest thou, O my spirit," is a magnificent example of Bach's clear fugal writing, which, however, fine as it is, is surpassed by the concluding fugue, "Praise and honour and glory and power," a movement worthy to stand by the side of Handel's setting of the same text in the *Messiah*. Almost more remarkable as a characteristic specimen of Bach's treatment of the choral is the movement "Now again be thou joyful," in which the choral, "Wer nur den lieben Gott lässt walten" (familiar to English audiences from its introduction as "To thee, O Lord, I yield my spirit," in *St. Paul*), is treated with such masterly effect. While three solo voices (soprano, alto, and bass) are singing in strictly imitative passages, the tenor chorus enters with the first verse of the choral in a manner as striking as it is novel. For the second verse, the alto, tenor, and bass chorus take up the fugal subject, while the soprano voices sustain the choral as a *canto fermo*

above the moving harmonies; and with all this scientific contrivance the music is as clear and intelligible as the simplest part-song. In the art of concealing his art Bach stands unrivaled; among modern composers Mendelssohn only has approached him.

In many of Bach's Church-Cantatas are to be found songs which, to modern taste at least, are stiff and antiquated. Such, however, are not the solo portions of the present work, which are, with one exception, in his best manner. The soprano air "Sighing, weeping," with its beautiful oboe accompaniment, the exquisitely pathetic tenor song "Fast my bitter tears are flowing" (one of Bach's finest inspirations), and the charmingly melodious duet for soprano and bass "Come, my Saviour, and restore me," are fully worthy of the choral parts of the cantata. The tenor song, "Rejoice, O my spirit" is less happy, being more old-fashioned in style.

The performance as a whole was a very good one. Mr. Manns had evidently taken great pains with his chorus; for their singing of the by no means easy fugues was particularly steady. The solo parts were sustained by Miss Blanche Cole, Miss Palmer, Mr. Edward Lloyd and Mr. Whitney, none of whom need praise in these columns, while the orchestra was as excellent as usual. Franz's judicious additional accompaniments were used, greatly to the enhancement of the general effect. Only one important blemish marred the performance. What could have induced Mr. Manns to cut out the song "Fast my bitter tears are flowing," which is unquestionably one of the gems of the work? If it were necessary to omit anything, the other tenor song "Rejoice, O my spirit," could have been far better spared. Should the work be repeated, it is to be hoped it will be given in its entirety.

A second most interesting novelty on Saturday was Schubert's song "Die Allmacht," arranged for tenor solo with male-voice chorus and orchestra, by Liszt. Whatever may be thought of the principle of such transcriptions—and for myself I must confess I do not approve of them—there can be no question as to the magnificent effects which Liszt has obtained in his arrangement. If ever the end justifies the means, it does so here. The treatment of the male chorus is most felicitous, and the orchestration is superb. The music is highly characteristic of Schubert, alike in the romantic tone of its melody and the boldness of its modulations. The performance was admirable, the tenor solo being excellently sung by Mr. Lloyd, and the applause was so warm as nearly to elicit an encore.

The remaining pieces of the concert were the overtures to *St. John the Baptist* (Macfarren) and *Athalie*; an uninteresting song, "Mea tormenta," from the oratorio of *Maddalena*, by Hasse, sung by Miss Palmer; the air "O God, have mercy," from *St. Paul*, given by Mr. Whitney; and the second and third movements of the *Lobgesang* symphony, which were played by the band in place of the announced Adagio and Rondo for violoncello and orchestra, which was to have been performed by Signor Piatti—for whose absence, however, an apology was made on the score of illness. The concert, which was one of the most enjoyable of the season, had the further advantage of being of only reasonable length. This afternoon Mr. Carrodus is announced to play Macfarren's violin concerto, which will be heard on this occasion for the first time at the Crystal Palace.

EBENEZER PROUT.

BRAHMS's "Deutsches Requiem" was produced for the first time in Paris on the 26th of last month. The last number of the *Revue et Gazette Musicale* contains a long critique of the work from the pen of M. Adolphe Jullien. Although M. Pasdeloup, who directed the performance, injured the effect of the work by the omission of two entire numbers and part of a third, the im-

pression produced appears to have been very favourable.

AT the last Concert du Châtelet the first act of a "drama biblique" entitled *Samson*, by M. Camille Saint-Saëns, was produced. The music is spoken of as elevated in feeling, but complex and not very popular in style.

A GRAND concert was given in Buda-Pest on the 10th ult., at which Franz Liszt's new composition "Die Glocken von Strassburg" was performed. The programme also included fragments from Wagner's *Ring des Nibelungen* and Beethoven's concerto in E flat, played by Liszt.

IT is announced that the Berlin Wagner Society intends to give a concert in that city, at which, among other things, the fragments of the *Götterdämmerung*, recently performed with such extraordinary success at Vienna, are to be brought forward. A concert is also to be given at Grätz in aid of the Bayreuth enterprise, for which Wagner has given permission to perform some numbers from his *Walküre*.

A PERFORMANCE of Schumann's *Rose Pilgerfahrt* has lately taken place at Berlin, in which the conductor's baton was in the hands of a lady, Frau Dreysschock, a teacher of singing in that city.

THE distinguished violinist Ferdinand Laub died on the 17th ult. at Gries, near Bozen, to which place he had gone for the benefit of his failing health. Laub was born at Prague, on January 19, 1832; his father, Erasmus Laub, was a musician in that town, and from him the son received his first musical instruction. He subsequently studied at the Conservatorium at Prague, and after making various professional tours through Europe with the greatest success, he accepted an engagement as Professor at the Conservatorium at Berlin. He subsequently filled similar posts in St. Petersburg and Moscow, resigning the last through ill-health in 1873.

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